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FIVE CENTS A COPY

G. O. P. REMAINS STANCHLY DRY, SAYS WAR HEAD

Never Is Evasive, Declares Hurley, and Stands Firm Against Nullification

PARTY BUILT ROUND LINCOLN CHARACTER

Calls Upon People to Support Laws and to Demand Respect for Constitution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Pledging anew the Republican Party to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War in President Hoover's Cabinet, voiced a stirring appeal to the American people for reverence for all the laws of the country at the Lincoln Day Dinner of the National Republican Club here on Feb. 12.

Mr. Hurley quoted the Great Emancipator on the need for right thinking and right living, declaring that the Republican Party was built upon the character of Lincoln. Nullification had no part in its tenets, he asserted, and "superficial arguments about prohibition and personal quarrels and conflicts involving it" could not disturb the fundamental policy of the party, which would stand resolutely by the Constitution.

Richard W. Lawrence, president of the club, presided at the dinner. Other speakers were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who returned here a few days ago after having resigned the post of United States Ambassador to Germany, and Dr. William Hung, Chinese scholar and exchange professor of history at Harvard University.

If there was ever any doubt in the thought of any of the Old Guard Republicans on where the Republican Party under President Hoover's leadership stood on the question of law enforcement in general and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in particular, it was dispelled by the Secretary of War, who was the principal speaker at the dinner.

Never Party of Evasion

"The Republican Party has never been a party of evasion," Mr. Hurley declared. "From its very inception, it has courageously faced its responsibilities. Its spirit and its traditions were forged in the seething furnace of war. A determination to uphold the Constitution of the United States and to enforce its laws was the dominant creed of Abraham Lincoln. That is the creed of the Republican Party. In many instances the party has faced issues involving this principle. It is facing one today.

"The party is pledged by its most recent platform, as well as by its most sacred tradition, to uphold the Constitution of the United States. The Eighteenth Amendment is a part

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George V Stresses Church Duty in Peace Movement

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two references to the international value of religious activity in the cause of peace are made in the King's messages to the convocations of Canterbury and York—bodies now in session representing the national Anglican Church in the South and North of England respectively.

The King says: "Continuous development of measures for securing international peace has given me profound satisfaction, and there is every reason for confidence that the agreements which have been made rest on a sure foundation in the hearts and minds of the peoples.

"By devoting their energies to strengthening this spiritual basis, the churches of the world can give incalculable assistance to the governments in making still further progress."

The King also says "My ministers will lose no opportunity of lending their support to any proposals which are well calculated to save the nations from the horrors of war and they are now considering the optional clause, to which you refer, in collaboration with the governments of my Dominions with a view to early action."

THREE EXPERTS JOIN HOOVER COMMISSION

WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment of three additional experts to assist the law enforcement commission in its study of the causes of crime was announced Feb. 12.

They were Dr. Emma A. Winslow of New York City, Dr. William M. Crown of Lexington, Va., and Dr. Stewart Paton of Princeton, N. J., formerly a professor and lecturer at Yale and Johns Hopkins Universities.

MARINES TO HAVE PLANES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nine planes for the Marine Corps, costing $117,562, were ordered Feb. 13 by the Navy Department from the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Company of New York.

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British Museum Bomb Put There by 'Finder'

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE theory that the "bomb" discovered recently in the British Museum was a hoax was confirmed at police court Feb. 12 when the "finder," who was later charged with being in possession of ammunition without a license, pleaded guilty.

The "bomb" contained a small quantity of explosives extracted from fireworks placed in a lump of putty. The prosecution declared the finder himself put the bomb in the museum in order to induce a certain news agency to publish the erroneous story that someone interested in Indian politics had tried to blow up the museum. He was fined £20 with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

Women Wets Demand Vote on Dry Laws

Seek Nation-Wide Referendum—Drys Deny Assertions of Liquor Element

A nation-wide referendum on prohibition was urged by a group of women wets, appearing before the House Judiciary Committee which Feb. 13 continued its hearing on proposals to repeal or modify the Eighteenth Amendment.

In an effort to offset the "propaganda and publicity" of anti-prohibitionists, spokesmen for national dry organizations issued statements emphasizing the gains made by the United States under the dry régime. The country, they declared, has achieved under prohibition a "prosperity and power never before enjoyed by any people."

Liquor charges against Michigan officials, made before the House committee by a magazine investigator, received direct denial from these officials, the Governor offering to appear voluntarily before the committee.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Announcing its decision of allowing each side 18 hours of hearing time in which to present its case, the House Judiciary Committee, sitting in open session on a group of measures proposing repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, resumed its listening to wet protagonists. They will be permitted to use up their allotment of time before the drys are called.

Introduced by Mrs. Mary T. Norton (D.), Representative from New Jersey, sponsoring a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for a national referendum on the national dry law, three New York women prominent in the anti-prohibition movement took the floor and demanded repeal of the Prohibition Act.

The three witnesses were: Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, chairman of the Women's Organization of the National Prohibition Reform; Mrs. David H. Morton secretary of the Women's Committee for the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and Miss M. Louise Gross, chairman of the Women's Moderation Union.

In response to questions from the committee the witnesses gave the number of membership of their or-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

CHINA CUTS PAY OF OFFICIALS TO MEET CRITICISM

Net National Income Is $175,000,000—Military Costs Total $200,000,000

NANKING, China (AP)—As a counter-move against charges of extravagance and financial corruption made by leaders of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang Party, the National Government of China has ordered that salaries of Government, civil as well as military, officials be reduced during the period of military disbandment enforcement. That period is already under way.

The decision was made to help overcome the difficulties the Government is facing in its attempt to raise $35,000,000 by bond issue to push through the disbandment program.

The Government, being exceedingly poor, has found that even disbanding an army is a huge task, for disbanded soldiers must be paid even though the regulars may not have been paid for months.

Soldiers Cost $200,000,000

"The total number of government troops will be reduced from 1,600,000 to something like 800,000," President Chiang Kai-shek recently declared. "The annual income of the National Government totals $225,000,000. From the annual customs and salt revenues $50,000,000 is set aside for the payment of national debts. This leaves a balance of $175,000,000.

"The Government must spend about $15,000,000 a month for its present army, estimating that each person is to receive the low salary of $7.50 monthly. The Government also spends $1,500,000 per month for its military academies, navy and aviation corps. The total military expenses, therefore, total something like $200,000,000. This figure does not include extra expenditures.

"The entire income of the Government is at present not enough to cover military expenses. A radical reduction of the country's army is the only way of saving the country and its people from going into bankruptcy. And even after the army has been reduced to 800,000 men, the annual military expenses will run up to $130,000,000, which is more than 60 per cent of the total government income."

Gain by Salary Cut

By the Government's present method of figuring, the $35,000,000 disbandment bond issue and the slice in Government salaries will just about carry the disbandment program through.

The opposition, however, is heavy, and if the left wing of the Kuomintang has its way, the issue will never be raised.

While the reductions will not seriously affect the higher officials of the Government, the greater majority of government workers who are designated as third-class officials will find it a difficult problem to keep ahead of the game. And at that, only 5 per cent has been deducted from their monthly wage, but that wage is small, ranging from $20 to $90 monthly.

The government clerk in Nanking averages approximately $25 a month, and existing in Nanking on that amount of money is a difficult feat. Everything is high. Rooms cannot be obtained at less than $25 a month, and hence four or five low-salaried workers must share a single room.

Foodstuffs are correspondingly high, and at the end of each month the clerk has only a few coppers left. To him, the salary reduction is heart-breaking.

What's Right With America? Feminine 'Chic,' for Instance

* * *

Bohemian Rendezvous of New York Still Spell Art With Capital A—World's Melting Pot Sings Merrily —City Viewed From Sky Towers

* * *

IV—TIMES SQUARE AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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The first thing that strikes the observant visitor in New York—and, as I subsequently discovered, in most of the large American towns—is the cleanness and contentedness of the passers-by. Nowhere else have I seen such a high standard of good dressing. All the men are neatly, when they are not smartly, attired. As for the women and girls, they are the "best turned out" in the world.

The palm for feminine "chic" used to be awarded to Paris. Paris still deserves a foremost place, but New York is several paces ahead. The Parisienne knows how to carry her clothes gracefully; but so does the New Yorker. The little midinette contrives to make of a piece of chiffon and a few fal-de-lals a charming robe.

Perhaps the girl clerk in New York has no need to exercise her ingenuity; she can simply buy a gown when she wants one; but however this may be, whether she possesses a nimble needle or a more nimble dollar, she is garbed pleasingly—I think more pleasingly than her sister in any other city.

In the vast diversity of New York, where you can find all conditions, there are poor areas, dismal slums. I have had glimpses of them, for I did not restrict my wanderings to the space between the Battery and Central Park. But I am now speaking of the business and shopping center, and of the amusement center, and I am comparing it with similar centers in the many lands I have known. It comes out of the comparison with the greatest possible honors.

Yes, there is a vast diversity in New York. There is Washington Square, where the aristocracy—for New York, too, has its aristocracy which is regarded as parvenu in Philadelphia—is bearing up gallantly but hopelessly against the rising tide of money and democracy which level us all. And from Washington

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Portraits of

Four Famous Jurists

Sir Matthew Hale, John Marshall, Roger B. Taney and Joseph Story, will illustrate an article about the Harvard Law School's collection of paintings of 150 men famous in the pages of law. A description of the collection and its latest acquisitions will be a feature of the Monitor

Tomorrow

Afghan Troops Rushed to Quell Tribal Revolt Near Khyber Pass

Main Artery to India Is Blocked as Tribesmen Capture Post

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Afghanistan has once more loomed up in the news here with the reported capture by insurgent frontier tribesmen of a small post on the road connecting Kabul with India via the Khyber Pass.

Amir Nadir Khan is sending in reinforcements to stem the rising, which threatens Jelalabad, chief city of the eastern province. But the country is so mountainous and the passes on the way to Kabul are so deeply covered with snow that operations are difficult until spring.

The Government of India, in order to prevent British territory being used as a base in support of this rising, has recently arrested in Peshawar, Sarbar Amin Jan, half-brother to King Amanullah, Nadir Khan's predecessor upon the Kabul throne, and one who was thought likely to be in sympathy with the insurgents.

Nadir Khan has shown himself in the past so well able to influence Afghan sentiment that confidence is felt here in his ability to deal with the present situation. The rising, however, is serious in that so long as it lasts, the chief caravan route between India and Afghanistan can hardly be reopened.

Scene of Outbreak

Map Indicates Direction of Main Artery Between Kabul and India, Which Is Blocked by Revolt.

IRISH ACADEMY SERVES AS LINK FOR TWO AREAS

First Meeting in Belfast Follows Rapprochement Along Other Lines

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—For the first time in its history the Royal Irish Academy has just held a meeting in Belfast. Hitherto the academy's business has been conducted entirely in Dublin, but the council, realizing that all Ireland is its sphere, has resolved to hold at least one meeting annually in the capital of the Northern State. The decision is welcomed heartily by a wide circle.

Founded in 1783 at Trinity College, Dublin, the academy's task is to foster in Ireland the study of natural science, polite literature, and the antiquities. At first membership was open to any one who chose to pay the subscription. But things are very different now. In order to maintain a high standard of scholarship a limited number of members are elected annually.

While it received a royal charter until 1923 the academy received a grant annually from the British Government. With establishment of the Irish Free State some members thought the grant would cease, but the Free State Government showed its appreciation of the academy's work by increasing the state contribution.

Many noted men of Northern Ireland origin have taken part in the academy's work—its first president was a forbear of the Northern Ireland Minister of Education—and membership in the north is particularly strong at present.

Knowing no barrier in its work the academy forms a valuable link between the two Irish states and the council's decision to hold a meeting annually in Belfast will strengthen that link. The academy's meeting here coincides with a welcomed improvement in the relations between the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland and the tendency to allow representatives of their respective departments to hold meetings to discuss schemes designed to benefit the country as a whole.

Cottage Farm Bridge Overpass Advised

An overpass, carrying Commonwealth avenue over the end of the Cottage Farm Bridge road, is advocated by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Public Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, in a letter to Mayor James M. Curley, as of more importance in speeding up elevated service than the Mayor's proposed subway construction at Governor Square.

While the Mayor, in reply, approved of the overpass, he insisted that the Governor Square project, which the city has already taken action on, was the one to be handled first.

Mayor Curley reiterated his stand of the previous day taken before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, when he said that continued delay of the improvement program on the Elevated would result in the people requesting public ownership.

COUNTRY HONORS PRESIDENT MASARYK

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A joint meeting of the Czechoslovakian Senate and the lower house has decided to honor the services of its President, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, to the Republic by passing a special law in the near future recording its appreciation, which will later be inscribed on two marble tablets, one to be placed in a prominent place in the Senate, the other in the Parliament Building.

President Masaryk will receive a gift of 20,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns (about $700,000), which he expressly requests will be devoted to cultural and humanitarian purposes. The Czechoslovak Government is giving Mr. Masaryk as its special gift a beautiful statue of the Czechoslovakian first National Defense Minister, General Milan Stepanik.

BILLS PLACING WOMEN ON JURY FAIL IN HOUSE

Measures for Compulsory and Optional Duty Are Defeated

Bills providing jury service for women were defeated by the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday. The House accepted adverse reports on bills for optional jury duty as well as for compulsory service.

The Senate adopted a bill authorizing the city of Worcester to borrow money for construction of a municipal memorial auditorium. It also adopted a measure providing for Saturday half-holidays for laborers and mechanics employed by the city of Worcester.

Before the constitutional law committee, Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, urged a petition requesting Congress to reduce excess carried a fee of $3 for both papers, he said, while now it varies from $22 to $46.

Appointment of a legislative subcommittee to aid in fixing the method of paying proposed rapid transit improvements in Boston was urged before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway.

The Elevated maintains that it is not in a position to permit the Governor Square underpass to be financed in the usual way, as recommended by Mayor Curley of Boston. This system involves construction by the city and payment of rent by the operating line. Mr. Harriman urged that the public bear half the rental expense, which would total about $135,000 annually.

The legislative Committee on Municipal Finance received a joint communication from the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange urging the establishment of a more rigid maximum tax limit for the city.

A continued hearing on the Senate bill to limit the amount of insurance which can be sold by savings bank insurance departments encountered a marked divergence of opinion. Insurance company representatives appeared in favor of the measure, while it was opposed by a group of bankers and merchants.

A bill providing for the licensing of overnight automobile camps was heard before the committee on public health. The bill would give the State Department of Public Safety regulatory control of all camps in cities with less than 3000 registered voters.

At a hearing before the legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, representatives of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety opposed two bills to modify the powers of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The measures would require detailed hearings upon suspension of motor vehicle operators' licenses. The Governor's committee contended that the measures would hamper safety work in the State.

Declaring that the families of police officers and firemen killed in the performance of their duty should not be made the objects of charity, Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner, appeared before the legislative Committee on Pensions in support of the bill of Thomas H. Carr, Representative from Boston, providing that the widow and dependents of slain or fatally injured firemen and policemen be given an annuity of $2000.

KAYE DON GETS PERMIT FOR NEW SPEED TRIAL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Official sanction for an attempt by Kaye Don, British racing driver, to shatter the existing automobile speed record of 231.447 miles an hour, now held by Maj. Sir H. O. D. Segrave, was issued Feb. 12 by the contest board of the American Automobile Association.

The board announced that Don planned to make his try for the record at Daytona Beach, between March 15 and March 30.

FRANCE SCANS PENSION PLAN FOR VETERANS

Measure for Retirement Allowances Backed by Chamber Committee

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Shall French war veterans receive retiring pensions? If so, how much and at what age shall they become payable? These questions are being thrashed out in parliamentary committees.

Opinion is almost unanimous in favor of the establishment of some form of retiring allowance. The inclination of the Chamber of Deputies is to be generous but the Government desires to be cautious in sanctioning new expenditures and is attempting to pare down appropriations.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber has approved a project which would grant an annual pension of 500 francs to all war veterans attaining the age of 50, and 1200 francs from 55 onward. Henri Chéron, Minister of Finance, has appeared before members of the committee and attempted to persuade them to raise the ages specified to 55 and 60 years respectively, but the committee has refused to accept his proposal.

André Tardieu, the Prime Minister, recently declared himself in favor of the institution of retiring pensions but declared that a project involving such a heavy expenditure should be introduced gradually and not take effect until three years from now.

The National Confederation of War Veterans has been agitating for a retiring allowance of 500 francs at the age of 50 to 55, and 1200 francs from the age of 55 to 60, to become effective this year. The Pension and Finance Committees of the Chamber have approved this proposal. The project will be put into operation in 1930 if voted by Parliament, as appears likely.

It is estimated that the maximum expense would be attained about 1950, when beneficiaries would probably number 2,000,000, involving an expenditure of 2,400,000,000 francs (about $96,500,000).

A law passed in 1923 permitted war veterans to purchase an annuity of not exceeding 6000 francs by means of individual payments, of which the state pays one-fourth. This is the only provision hitherto made for retiring allowances for war veterans.

300 More Arrests Made in Chicago Police Crusade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More than 300 new arrests marked Chicago's latest effort to get its house in order as the police crusade against undesirables went into its fifth day. Included among the men rounded up by police squads were five whose names have entered prominently in the crime record that gave Chicago its reputation for lawlessness.

Following its new policy, the police department released the prisoners whose records appeared good, after a brief incarceration, held "suspicious characters" for a "show up" when they are paraded before victims of robberies and other criminal acts and asked the grand jury to indict those with firearms in their possession. Nine more revolvers were added to the police collection during the day.

Gangsters who have gone into hiding until the "crusade" is over are going to have a long wait, William Russell, police commissioner, indicated. The department is preparing to continue the present round-up indefinitely, as requested by business leaders, it was said.

28 Chicago Engineers Arrive to Aid Soviet

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Moscow

TWENTY-EIGHT American engineers, representing the MacDonald Engineering Company of Chicago, arrived here, Feb. 13, to design and supervise the construction of cement plants and grain elevators valued at $100,000,000, for the Soviet Government.

It was the largest contingent of foreign engineers ever to enter Russia.

Japan Prepared to Stop Building of Battleships

Nation Says It Is Ready to Help in All-Round Naval Reductions

LONDON (AP)—The text of the Japanese naval conference statement, as given out by the Japanese delegation this afternoon, follows:

"It is the belief of the Japanese delegation that the London naval conference has been convened in response to the universal yearning of mankind for establishment of an enduring peace. Japan is determined to contribute her full share in bringing about an all-around reduction in naval weapons of war to the end that human happiness may be increased and that the financial burdens of the peoples may be lightened.

of naval strengths against one another, Japan desires to maintain such force as will insure the safety and security of the Nation—a force necessary for her national defense in Far Eastern waters whose tranquillity constitutes her primary concern. The attitude of the Japanese delegation predicated upon these considerations may be outlined as follows:

"Too strict an application either of the principals of global tonnage or division into categories would not be suitable for arriving at agreement among the powers concerned. The Japanese delegation is in favor of a formula which would harmonize the two extremes, allowing transfers in certain categories.

"The Japanese delegation is ready to agree not to lay down any capital ships until 1936. It also deems it desirable that agreement should be reached so as to reduce the size of capital ships to 25,000 tons from the 35,000 tons stipulated in the Washington treaty, and to reduce the guns from 16 inches to 12 inches. Japan advocates the lengthening of the age limit from 20 to 26 years.

"Provisions for the limitation of aircraft carriers in the Washington treaty should be extended to those of less than 10,000 tons. The age limit for aircraft carriers of more than 10,000 tons should be lengthened from 20 to 26 years, and for those of lesser types shall be set at 20 years.

"The Japanese delegation considers it necessary to hold, as has been repeatedly intimated, strength adequate in proportion to that of other powers concerned. If, therefore, those powers will see a way to reducing their strength, Japan is prepared to effect reduction to a proportionate degree.

"Japan attaches special importance to eight-inch gun cruisers and desires to maintain a minimum strength sufficient for national defense, taking into consideration the strengths held by other powers.

"The maximum individual tonnage for six-inch gun cruisers should be 7000 or 7500 tons and that for flotilla leaders and destroyers should be adequately limited. It is necessary that the number of flotilla leaders also be limited. The age limit for cruisers should be set at 20 years and that of destroyers at 16 years."

Inscriptions in Tomb of Gizeh Prince Prove Him Possessor of Many Titles

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Special permission has been granted to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor to visit the tomb recently discovered near the sphinx at Gizeh, about which the press here and in London has made such a sensation, some papers even stating the discovery is as important as that of Tut-ank-Amen.

The tomb belongs to Prince Ra Ouer, priest of the god Min in the reign of the third king in the fifth dynasty, and though published reports exaggerate the find's importance, it is of historic interest because it is the largest private tomb yet discovered. However, everything had been ransacked by thieves and the whole area used as a quarry for other temples, so a large part of its value has been destroyed.

It is the first substantial discovery made by the Egyptian professor, Selim Hassan, who is directing excavations on the rich site held by the Egyptian University, and he is to be congratulated, for during two months he has excavated a space about 100 yards long, 40 broad and 3 deep. There are interesting biographical details on the hieroglyphics about Ra Ouer, of whom nothing was previously known. He has many titles including King's private secretary, sole confederate custodian of the royal diadem, also keeper of the royal vineyard, and King's chief barber, which then was a most important post. There is a bas-relief showing Ra Ouer clothed in a leopard skin of his priestly office and three statues of Ra Ouer in one piece of red sandstone standing a foot and a half high.

Parthian Civilization Traced

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Long buried parchment records are proving the most valuable source of information to the Yale Expedition seeking to uncover the ruins of Doura, an ancient city on the Euphrates River, according to Prof. Alfred Bellinger of Yale University. The expedition, organized jointly by Yale and the French Government, has been excavating for about a year, and the objects unearthed throw new light on the little known era of 300 A. D. as well as the obscure Parthian civilization.

Stamp Tax Yields $78,593,360 in Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of $23,936,369 in stamp taxes collected by the Government in 1929 as compared with the previous year was shown Feb. 12 in an Internal Revenue Bureau statement.

A total of $78,593,360 was collected from this source in the 12 months. The largest gain in the stamp taxes was from capital stock sales and transfers, which rolled up an aggregate of $47,840,580 in 1929, as compared with $30,327,890 the previous year.

The tax on bonds of indebtedness, capital stock issues, etc., totaled $21,799,213, a gain of approximately $6,000,000 over the previous year. Sales of produce paid $3,765,755 and the playing card tax $5,187,811.

NATIONS' NAVY ESTIMATES ARE LAID ON TABLE

American, British, French Delegation Heads Submit Tentative Figures

FRENCH INCREASE THEIR NECESSITIES

Protests to American Battleship Demand Pour in From United States

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald, Henry L. Stimson and André Tardieu met in the House of Commons on Feb. 13 and discussed the detailed figures of each nation's naval estimates. Any figures put forward at this stage, it was explained by the official spokesman, must be regarded with much reserve.

The present figures are far from being final and give and take between the delegations is expected by all to modify the estimates measurably. A general discussion arising out of the production of the tentative figures and leading up to a definition of final figures will now be in order for some days. It is announced that there will probably not be another plenary session before next week, and then the figures will not be aired. Statements of the present positions by France and Japan are announced for the evening of Feb. 13. The lines which both memoranda are expected to follow are well known. The French will revive the naval statute which computes their building necessities at some 724,000 tons naval craft by 1936. The experts of the other delegations are wondering how the French arrive at these figures. To most authorities the total of 724,000 tons seems to be at last 80,000 tons above previous French estimates. The excess is to be accounted for by the inclusion of a number of capital ships not ordinarily tabulated in naval lists as of fighting value and by the inclusion of fighting ships which would have already been exceeded by the 1936 normal age limit. Happily the French themselves give the impression that the global figure of 724,000 tons should be regarded as hypothetical, tentative and elastic.

Japanese to Make Old Claim

The Japanese statement will not mention many figures if any at all. They will merely indicate their views with reference to their well-known claim for 70 per cent of the highest cruiser tonnage.

On battleships the Japanese are expected to indicate their adherence to the proposal of a capital ship holiday until 1936 as well as an agreement with the British to fix the retirement age at 26 years, reduce the size of capital ships by some 10,000 tons and reduce the guns from 16 to 12 inches. Japanese also will stress their special need for a large submarine fleet.

Discussion in London of the American proposal to demand the right to build a new battleship is now confined chiefly to recording evidences of protest pouring in from the United States. The opinion still holds that the proposal will vanish in due course. That the American delegation permitted the "big navy" views to prevail within its ranks has, it is believed in London, taught public opinion a great lesson and in indirect fashion done something to assist the work of the conference.

Anglo-American Cruiser Issue

Just when confidence was at the highest that the old cruiser question had been solved by giving England and the United States differing strengths in large and small cruisers, the proposal by the American naval experts sitting in the first committee of the naval conference has revived the entire issue.

It was contended by the Americans, with the support of the French and Italians, that the difference between the large and small cruisers should be defined not by tonnage but only by gun caliber, allowing eight-inch guns to the 18 "larger" cruisers which the United States is to have while the remainder of the 327,000 tons of cruiser tonnage are to mount only six-inch guns. This proposition, however, leaves the door open for the construction of as many 10,000-ton cruisers by the United States as is wished within the total limitation of 327,000 tons if only they are limited to six-inch guns.

The British immediately objected to this proposal, urging that limitation should be both by gun power and by tonnage so that the larger cruisers will be really larger and the smaller ones limited to 6000 or 7000 tons apiece.

Japan Supports Britain

The Japanese support the British in their wish to limit cruisers, both by tonnage and gun power. Everyone had considered that the United States delegation was agreed in limiting the tonnage of smaller cruisers. Such an understanding alone lends any meaning to the discussion of the so-called yardstick, which was the central feature of the conversations between Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover all through the summer and fall of 1929.

It was always assumed that the United States was prepared to limit the 10,000-tonners to either the 21 or 18 cruisers. Indeed, only last week Henry L. Stimson's official summary of the American memorandum mentioned large and small cruisers in so many words several times, although it did not mention the specific tonnage figures. But Hugh S. Gibson, in a long interview with the American press following the meeting of the first committee,

explained that the Americans were standing with the French and Italian advocates of global tonnage and wished to define the difference between cruisers only by gun power.

Indeed, this definition alone was introduced into the chart or blank table which was wrawn up by the experts' sub-committee using the French transactional plan as a basis. As soon as the matter reached the first committee the British delegation expressed the reservation that tonnage be included and the Japanese, who wished cruiser limitation to be along strict lines, took a similar view.

The American insistence upon the limitation of cruisers only by gun power is regarded here as a complete denial of the yardstick plan and goes far to upset the whole system of cruiser balancing which was finally agreed upon on the banks of the Rapidan.

Under the American proposal, as far as observers gather, the United States would be permitted to build as many as 32 10,000-ton cruisers, with, however, only half of them mounting 8-inch guns. But as to the gun power disparity, it is claimed by naval experts that the American Navy Department has in its possession plans for a new 6-inch gun which can fire four times more rapidly than the 8-inch guns. It is said—with whatever truth one can at present determine—that the Americans and French wish to mount artillery of this type upon cruisers between 9000 and 10,000 tons.

Furthermore, in the event of war it would always be possible to replace 6-inch guns with 8-inch artillery, were the latter preferable.

Flexibility Between Categories

In the view of observers in London, were the American proposal to be authorized it would amount to the wiping out of practically the all-important limitation between the United States and Great Britain in cruiser categories. The French believing anyway in the utmost flexibility between categories is anxious to support the scheme.

As with the much discussed new battleship, it is probable that not more than the American quota of 18 "larger" cruisers would be constructed, but all the same the claim to obliterate tonnage limitation between cruiser categories has far-reaching implications.

The American representatives upon the first committee are Charles F. Adams and Mr. Gibson, and it is not known how extensively this cruiser question has been discussed with the whole American delegation, since much leeway was allowed the experts. When the full implications are realized it is expected the delegation can hardly revoke the pledges so liberally made or implied right up to last week.

Apart from this dispute the first committee expressed considerable satisfaction with the work of the expert sub-committee in drafting the limitation schedule. The question of transfer between categories is not yet finally determined, but that there shall be a transfer from the larger cruisers downward is apparently agreed by all.

An ingenious table into which the figures may be fitted was accepted unanimously and now the delegations have passed to discussion of actual figures.

VERMONT GASOLINE TAX RISES

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—A gasoline tax of $96,752.76 was paid on 2,418,819 gallons of gasoline in Vermont during December, 1929, the office of the motor vehicle department announces. This compared with a tax of $74,001.87 on 2,470,062 in December, 1928, when the gasoline tax was 3 cents instead of 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AMERICAN SALES GAINING IN ITALY, OFFICIAL FINDS

Electrical Equipment and Machinery Comprise Bulk of Exports

The people of Italy favor American manufactured goods, according to A. Osborne, United States commerce department commercial attaché at Rome since 1922, who is in Boston as a part of his itinerary of business conferences among the larger industrial cities of the United States. He is a graduate of Harvard University and a former professor in the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

Leaving out of account such commodities as cotton, wheat, copper, mineral ore and lumber, which constitute the bulk of American exports to Italy, there are many manufactured products that have their merits, recognized in Italy, and are quite readily sold there, Mr. Osborne said. These include electrical machinery, labor-saving devices and office equipment.

The Italian market for American motorcars has revived since 1920, and during the last four years Italian sales of American medium-priced cars have grown steadily. Outboard motors, coming from the United States, continued to be favored by the Italians, Mr. Osborne reports.

Electrical household appliances are having their uses in Italy; American radio sets are sold in continually increasing volume, and inquiries for agencies to handle radios come in frequently to the Rome land offices of the United States Department of Commerce, he said.

Italy takes more automatic metal-working machinery than any other class of industrial equipment from the United States. Automatic metal-working machines, textile machinery, and excavating equipment comprise three-quarters of the American industrial machinery exports to Italy, Mr. Osborne said.

G. O. P. REMAINS STAUNCHLY DRY, SAYS WAR HEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Constitution. We hear much talk of the nullification of that amendment by violation of it. The air is full of superficial arguments about prohibition and personal quarrels and conflicts involving it.

"Above all this discussion and clamor there is just one clear note, and that is that the Republican Party and the Republican President, faithful to their traditions, are standing resolutely by the Constitution. The President has no choice as to what laws he will enforce, and what ones he will not. He has no right to change any law. His first official act was to take a solemn oath to uphold the Constitution and enforce the laws of the Nation. The President will discharge his duty under this oath with fidelity. The Republican Party is not a party of nullification."

Pleads for Reverence for Law

Mr. Hurley referred to what he characterized as "a widespread disregard for law" and deprecated the tendency on the part of the states to abdicate portions of their police power to the Federal Government. He declared that "law cannot be maintained by the use of force alone," and quoted Lincoln when, in 1837, he urged that "reverence for the law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that prattles in her lap."

Mr. Hurley stressed the importance of the present legislative program of the party, but held that it is not nearly so important as all the legislative programs that have heretofore been enacted into law.

"It is incumbent upon the party to redeem its platform pledges, and the Administration must be deeply concerned in the present legislative program," he continued, "but the party and the Administration are responsible for far more than that program. The party and the Administration are required to give effect to the Constitution and every law passed under it."

Means for Learning Truth

"Much has been said," Mr. Hurley continued, "about the number of fact-finding committees and commissions the President has appointed. His action in this matter is in thorough keeping with the spirit and traditions of the Republican Party from Abraham Lincoln to Herbert Hoover. Its purpose has been to find the facts and to distill from them the truth before taking any action which affects the welfare of 120,000,000 Americans. Your Administration at Washington does not act before it knows the truth. When it finds the truth, it acts quickly and decisively."

Dr. Schurman's address was the first he has delivered since his return home from the post of Ambassador to Germany. He told of the influence of the life and work of Lincoln in Europe and in Asia, and declared that this influence is now spread all over the world.

"Not only did Lincoln abolish American slavery," he said, "but his name has gone out to all the earth and his ideals to the ends thereof. Wherever men struggle for human freedom and the right to govern themselves, the name of Lincoln is engraved on their hearts, if not visibly inscribed on their banners. In Europe he has pulled down the mighty from their seats and exalted men of low degree and peaceful spirit.

"Nor is his influence confined to Christendom. Across the Pacific, where the age-long immobility of the East has been shaken by impact with the progressive West, young China finds in him the inspiration and the principles of a reorganization of her national life."

Dr. Schurman voiced a stirring appeal to Americans to take an active interest in the affairs of government.

"As I have gone about the world," he said, "the greatest danger I have seen for democracy is the indifference of the people to their own government."

"Three People" Policy of China

Dr. Hung also stressed the importance of Lincoln's contribution to republicanism in China. He recalled that an ancient Chinese sage had declared that virtue, achievement and words were each immortal. Lincoln was virtuous in being the personification of honesty, he said; immortal in his achievements and in his words.

"I believe I could not bring to you a Chinese tribute to Lincoln greater in magnitude and truer in meaning than to relate to you a simple, and yet a momentous, incident in the contemporary history of my own country," he said. "For several thousand years China was governed by a capricious monarchy at the top and supported by the loose sands of popular indifference below. A Chinese boy, a number of years ago, learned about Lincoln in one of your schools in Honolulu. Dr. Sun Yat-sen carried back to China the Gettysburg speech, and the Manchu Dynasty crumbled away.

"Political China today, under the tutelage of Dr. Sun's Kuomintang, has but one political creed—San: min chu-yi,' literally, 'Three People Principle.'

"What is meant by 'three people?' It is nothing short of 'of the people, by the people and for the people.'"

CURLEY BACKS APPOINTEES

Mayor James M. Curley will appear before the Civil Service Commission next week in an attempt to convince the commission of the wisdom of his nomination of Joseph A. Conry as traffic commissioner, and Edward F. McLaughlin, fire commissioner. His action is in accord with an invitation from the commission to resubmit the names of both men provided he could furnish additional information as to their capabilities in filling the positions designated.

What's Right With America?
Feminine 'Chic,' for Instance

(Continued from Page 1)

Square one steps into the heart of Bohemia—into the famous Greenwich Village. 'Tis ever thus. In most cities the artists' quarter touches the aristocrats' quarter. But in New York both aristocrats and artists will soon be dispossessed. There are still quaint little rendezvous in Bohemia, and earnest girls and reckless young men who are prepared to sacrifice everything for Art (with a capital A); but there is no place for a Village in the great City. The process is remorseless. . . .

On the whole, I think New York is more mixed than most cities which have an immense cosmopolitan population. It is true that you can go to Chinatown—there is a special service of coaches to this picturesque district by Chatham Square, for Chinatown has become a show place; and Harlem remains, of course, the home of the Negro as Park Avenue is the home of the multimillionaire; and as you walk through the Ghetto in the same neighborhood, with its teeming streets, you have an impression of squalor and poverty; and Wall Street is devoted to finance; and the theaters are mostly on or about Broadway; and Bronx Park is the modern Noah's Ark. But although these and other specialized districts can be picked out, yet, generally, the various kinds of inhabitants of New York are everywhere in New York.

Capital of Many Lands

It has become a commonplace to say of New York—as it is said of London—that there are more Germans in it than there are in a large-sized German town, and more Italians than in an Italian city, and more Poles than are congregated together in any part of Poland, and more Irish than there are in Ireland, and more, far more, Jews than there are in Jerusalem; and it may be that New York is the capital of Lithuania, and the capital of several other countries.

Certainly at my table on the ship which carried me to the United States, the returning Americans consisted of an Irishman, a Scandinavian, a Russian, a German, and an Italian; but despite the variety of racial origins of those who enter by the portals of New York, there is an almost immediate assimilation. This or that group stands apart; this or that colony is formed; but the melting pot does its work quickly, and the immigrants, or the sons of immigrants, who make good, become truly American, and seek to obliterate the distinctive signs of their origin.

Among the distinctive signs there could be nothing more revealing than segregation; and segregation is therefore properly deprecated. This is as it should be, and, although you will find French hotels, and German "taverns," and Italian eating places, you will find them scattered everywhere.

All this city one can survey from the Woolworth Tower; it is a staggering spectacle. And since the Woolworth Tower was built—making the Flatiron Building, the forerunner of the skyscrapers, seem small—other more audaciously ascentional buildings have been erected.

Room Prodigiously Elevated

Yet there was really no need to visit the Woolworth Tower for the view. I could get it from my bedroom window. My bedroom window was prodigiously elevated. Down below men looked like pigmies—a mass of busy ants. These giant buildings seem disproportionate; they dwarf humanity; they cast great shadows across the bottom of the pit in which men move. One should not look down. One should look at the city in the skies.

No wonder that at the desk of my hotel I overheard a fellow-guest complaining: "You have put me on the twenty-seventh floor. Have you nothing higher than that?" To be high is to be in a purer atmosphere and in the clearer light of altitudes. One has something of the sensation that the mountaineer experiences. Above the throngs!

Carlyle, anticipating the advent of the skyscraper, was positively lyrical about the poor little heights of his own day. He makes his German professor, Teufelsdröckh, in an attic rejoice in being above the commotion: "I, my friend, I sit above it all! I am alone with the stars!"

But the stars here are electric. How brightly lit is New York! They call Paris "La Ville Lumière," but there is nothing in Paris so dazzling as the Great White Way. It is inevitable that some part—and that comparatively small part—of any city should come to represent for each person the whole. Doubtless this is to be deprecated; I cannot help it; my Gotham will always be that part which lies around Times Square.

Many places have I heard called the crossroads of the world—and I have myself conferred that title on one Parisian carrefour. The authentic crossroads of the world lie by Times Square. Nobody who goes to America at all can fail to spend some hours in its vicinity.

Where Cattle Once Grazed

Statistics—it is difficult to avoid them—say that 1,000,000 persons pass through Times Square every 24 hours. More than 500,000 passengers use the subway station below the square. I read that in the early nineteenth century cattle grazed in the meadows of Times Square; that John Jacob Astor bought the 70-acre Eden Farm, which is bounded today by Forty-Second and Forty-Sixth Street and the Hudson River, for $25,000. Merely for the corner of Forty-Third Street and Broadway $6,000,000 was recently paid.

They were celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of Times Square when I lived in a watch tower above the great sea of lights. The Broadway Association summed up the mechanical progress of the quarter of a century. "During this period Times Square has witnessed the evolution of type-setting and the introduction of the rotogravure press; wireless connections are completed around the world; dauntless airplane flights have been made across the Atlantic; dear old dobbin and his buggy are replaced by the swift-moving motorcar; mud roads across the continent are transformed into paved boulevards; kerosene lamps have been shelved for the modern electric lamp; there are air compressors to replace the mail and chisel in our quarries; scrubbing boards are discarded for the power washing machine, and the straw broom and feather dusters have graduated into vacuum cleaners; the American harvester came to save the world from famine; time and space are abridged by the long-distance telephone and the air mail, with television just around the corner; the voice is made a permanent record on the phonograph; the motion picture has been brought to life by the spoken word; and the mighty radio carries its message of good will and peace on earth over two hemispheres."

A Huge Nightly Bonfire

Just as much as old Dr. Johnson loved to take his walk down the Strand did I love to take my walk down Broadway in the evening, when eyes are more lustrous under the lights, when the street is agog with theatergoers.

There are more than 100 places of amusement hereabouts, and they all add their blaze to the nightly bonfire of Broadway. Fantastic illuminated signs of many colors run from the earth to the top of 50-story buildings.

I invented a word for the unparalleled brilliance of Broadway—Nocturnalia. If anybody objects that there are far worthier parts of New York, I agree; of course there are; but there is something about this mass search for entertainment, about these hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers who, after the cares of the day, are, in their own manner, happy, that appeals to me. There are doubtless sorrows and tragedies, too, on Broadway, as there are frivolities and follies. No matter: Broadway and its innumerable throngs of New Yorkers make a brave show.

Pastors Invited to Fight Repeal

Pastors of all Massachusetts churches are asked to serve as chairmen of local committees to work against repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act," in a communication from the Christian Citizenship Committee.

The object of this committee is said to be the securing of the cooperation of the churches and citizens for civic movements, including defense of the state enforcement act. Registration of unregistered voters, in preparation for the referendum of next November, is among the aims of the committee.

Pledge blanks are provided by the committee for use in enrolling citizens. The pledges call for active efforts to eliminate commercialized sports on Sunday, and to prevent repeal of the state enforcement act.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA SKIPS FISHING BANKS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Capt. Archie McLeod of the Gloucester fishing schooner, Catherine, which arrived at Boston Feb. 12 from the Newfoundland Grand Banks with a catch of 35,000 pounds of halibut, said that earth disturbances of last November had not affected the fishing conditions there. The Catherine was the first of the 1930 halibut fleet to return from the Grand Banks.

The earth disturbances, which extended from New England to the Grand Banks, had caused much speculation in fishing circles regarding the possibility that the banks had sunken. Captain McLeod disproved that theory and said that he found nothing unusual. The catch of the Catherine was considered good for this time of year.

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MUSCLE SHOALS LOBBYIST TELLS HOW HE WORKED

Defends Activities for Low-Priced Fertilizer as Fully Legitimate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Activities and structure of the Tennessee River Improvement Association, an organization spending $70,000 a year in a campaign for cheap, privately manufactured fertilizer from Muscle Shoals, were explained to a Senate investigating committee by Willis G. Waldo, civil engineer and vice-president of the association.

Although the association has a treasurer at Chattanooga, Tenn., the money was collected and expended by J. W. Worthington, Washington representative, and his assistants' accounts were shown only to the executive committee and no formal meetings have been held since 1925, the witness testified.

"Hasn't Colonel Worthington been the Tennessee River Improvement Association?" Mr. Waldo was asked.

"He has taken the position that someone had to take the lead, and the members didn't object or at least they have not made any objecttions," was the reply.

Mr. Waldo could give the committee no clue as to how to obtain the financial records of the association. His minutes of conventions showed budget reports but no record of expenditures. He explained that a public report was not made "because the Alabama Power Company had folks sitting right there." The association, however, had nothing to conceal from people who put up the money, he added.

His salary from 1925 to 1928 was $10,000 a year and since that time he has been paid intermittently on a $5000-a-year basis since he gives half of his time to work for Vanderbilt University, Mr. Waldo told the committee. His organization appeared before congressional committees in behalf of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, but Mr. Ford never contributed, the witness said. Following the failure of Mr. Ford's offer, the association supported the Madden bill and then the Wright bill.

Mr. Waldo admitted that his association was a lobbying organization, but contended that it was "not the reprehensible kind of lobbying." It was merely trying to bring to the attention of the members of Congress "what the folks back home really wanted," he declared.

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Court Room Called 'School for Crime'

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Edward C. R. Bagley, state deputy commissioner of correction, told the Worcester Woman's Club Feb. 12 that "the greatest school for crime is not in our prisons, but in our court rooms."

"Every crime is portrayed and rehearsed. I know that it is the feeling of several prominent judges in this State that only those connected with the court and the case be allowed to be present at the trial, as in England.

"We also must insist 'yellow' journals take certain cases off the front page, cases which can suggest things to young men and women."

FIRE CHIEFS PICK WINNIPEG

NEW YORK (AP)—Executive members of the International Association of Fire Chiefs decided Feb. 11 to hold the 1930 convention in Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 9-13. Representatives of seven divisions in this country and Canada attended the session.

Abe's First Dollar!

"Hi, there," cried Lincoln, "you forget to pay me". He had just ferried two men out to a river boat. They each threw him 50c. "I could scarcely believe," he said years later, "that I, a poor boy had earned a dollar. The world seemed brighter and fairer before me. I was more confident from that day on."

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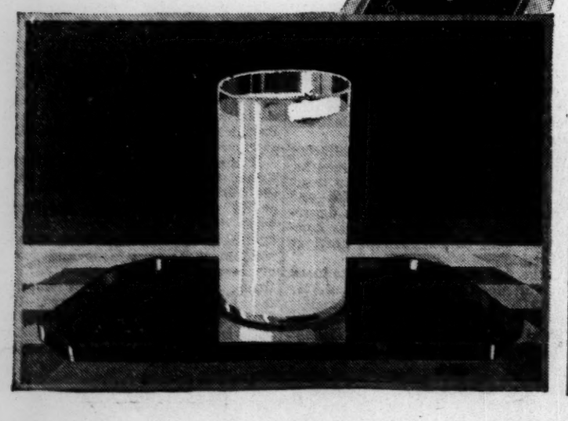

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OPPOSITION AIDS POLISH CABINET TO PASS BUDGET

Though Diet Pushes Its Claims to Independence by Cutting Appropriations

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The budget has been passed by the Diet at the third reading. It reaches a total of about 3,000,000,000 zlotys (about $333,300,000), being a surplus of over 110,000,000 zlotys.

The National Democrats abstained from voting, but the Socialist opposition voted for the budget.

To emphasize its authority, the Diet cut 2,000,000 zlotys from funds allocated to the War Minister and 3,000,000 from the Foreign Office propaganda activties.

A feature of the debate was the criticism aimed at the former Finance Minister, Dr. Casimir Switalski, and other former minsters. The Opposition also attacked the present Education Minister, Dr. Slavomir Czerwinski, who is accused of wishing to drive religious instruction out of the schools.

Reduction of 2,000,000 zlotys from the budget of the War Minister follows the similar move of last year when the community collected the sum refused by the Diet and offered it to Marshal Pilsudski.

Another contentious subject is the Opposition's accusation that the Polish telegraphic agency colors its information in the Government's interests. This is the reason put forward for cutting down the subventions for the agency in the Foreign Office budget.

Although the Diet's attitude toward the present Government is less violent than to the former one, there is no great evidence of the expected co-operation.

Music

Rosa Ponselle

Rosa Ponselle returned to the Boston Morning Musicales with an appearance yesterday morning in the Statler Hotel, when she achieved an even more cordial reception and even warmer applause than was given her here a year ago, when she sang in the first of these series of concerts held under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy.

Miss Ponselle chose a program which displayed the many sides of her artistry and the many bright facets of her lovely voice. She began with an aria from "Forza del Destino," unfolding to her listeners the first indications of the morning's measure. There were luminous clarity and rich warmth and precision of intonation and enunciation in her singing. Then came four songs drawn from widely separated fields—Paradies's gently lovely "Quell' ruscelletto," Schubert's ever-verdant music for Goethe's pathetic little "Gretchen am Spinnrad," the calm yet ecstatic, "Contemplation," by Charles Widor, and *the fluttering, soaring airiness of "L'Oiseau bleu," by Camille Decreus.* This last song, we are told, was very popular a score of years ago, and "belonged" to Frieda Hempel and a few then important others. If one may judge it for all singers from Miss Ponselle's delicious interpretation of it, it would be well worth reviving.

For final group on her program, Miss Ponselle again set forth brief songs, at least two of them being lieder in the best sense of the word. The smoldering warmths submerged in Max Reger's "The Virgin's Slumber Songs" were exposed by Miss Ponselle with such depth of feeling that the very song was transfigured, while in Hüe's "To the Birds" one heard the rapid, fluttering, whirring passage of the winged creatures.

Unlike many opera singers who venture to the concert platform for occasional appearances, Miss Ponselle is not a disappointment there. True, she infuses an operatic atmosphere into her programs by maintaining a decent balance of her favored arias. But were she, not to sing a single operatic piece, her audience would still hear her with manifold pleasure, for specialist though she is in her own field, she still is artist enough to know how to bring a touch of perfection to subtly exacting lieder.

"Traviata"

The Chicago Opera Company gave a colorful perfromance of Verdi's "La Traviata" last night in the Boston Opera House, with the followng cast:

Violetta Valéry.....Claudia Muzio
Flora Bervoix.....Alice d'Hermanoy
Alfredo Germont.....Charles Hackett
Giorgio Germont.....Giovanni Inghilleri
Gaston.....Lodovico Oliviero
Baron Douphal.....Désire Defrère
Marquis d'Obigny.....Eugenio Sandrini
Dr. Grenvil.....Antonio Nicolich
Annina.....Anna Correnti
Flora's servant.....Gildo Morelato
Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni

It is safe to assume that this opera, whose age now approaches the fourscore mark, gave enjoyment to an audience comprising at least three types of listeners. There were those to whom the opera appealed through association, for who may say how many a monsieur or madame thrilled to the music once more, as memories of performances given during their salad days surged to the fore? And then, that large group who like sprightliness and a tune; something tangible (if music can ever be said to possess that quality), something upon which to fix the attention. The third group, let us assume, were those who heard "La Traviata" for the first time, together with those who returned this year for the pleasure to be derived from the brilliant stage settings and elaborate costuming. When, apparently, an opera may be so many things to so many people, is it not possible that herein lies one of the secrets of its perenniality? "La Traviata" is frankly outmaneuvered, musically and dramatically, by many another opera, yet the box office continues to thrive, in striking contrast to the returns from those monumental fiascos of three-quarters of a century ago.

Mme. Muzio, as usual, charmed with her lovely voice and hardly less with her acting, which reached no inconsiderable heights as Act 4 revealed her wholly appreciative of the dramatic possibilities of her rôle.

Vocally, Mr. Hackett was entirely satisfying, but hardly, at all times, histrionically convincing. Mr. Inghilleri sang his part with paternal benevolence. One wished he might make more of his opportunities. The smaller parts were well cast.

The ballet was a gorgeous spectacle and to it must go considerable credit for supplying a swifter pace for Act 3; in fact, the opera dragged perceptibly until the middle of this act, when Mr. Moranzoni succeeded in bringing his forces to a brighter temperament. G. M. S.

"Tannhäuser"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented Richard Wagner's "Tannhäuser" yesterday afternoon at the Boston Opera House. The cast:

Herman.....Alexander Kipnis
Elisabeth.....Rosa Raisa
Tannhäuser.....Theodore Strack
Wolfram.....Richard Bonelli
Walter.....Giuseppe Cavadore
Biterolf.....Eugenio Sandrini
Henry the Scribe.....Lodovico Oliviero
Reinmar.....Antonio Nicolich
Venus.....Frida Leider
A Young Shepherd.....Helen Freund
Conductor.....Emil Cooper

For a man obsessed with the serious import, the sacred duty of opera, Wagner gave his opera of the medieval knight, Tannhäuser, and his loves a startlingly pageant-like start. Such rushing dancing as the Parisian ballet encompassed yesterday afternoon certainly makes an opening which bids for the attention of the audience in no uncertain terms. Yet who shall find this early work, finished before the lengthy and involved essays and theories had even begun to take shape, less lovely to hear than the arid stretches of "Parsifal," latest work of the Great Richard after his theories had reached excess.

The German contingent of the Chicagoans shone in yesterday afternoon's performance. Alexander Kipnis's Landgrave was an impressive, authoritative and arresting figure. He quite captured the firmness and power of the medieval ruler, and matched the rich warmths of his voice with the quality of his acting. Mr. Strack's Tannhäuser was an interesting interpretation. He scaled it to a gradually mounting climax which he did not reach until the third act in his brilliant narrative of the trip to Rome, his audience with the Pope, and his apparently vain entreaties for penance and forgiveness. Even the fervor of Frida Leider's depiction of Venus did not rouse him to his attainable heights in the first act. Nor, for all the vigor of his song in the competition, did he give of his utmost in the second act. When he rose to his heights of dramatic inflection and to the best of his voice in the final act, one could better understand his reasons for holding back something of himself in the earlier parts.

But if Tannhäuser arrived at a compelling climax in the third act which held every listener taut, he must share the credit for that success with Mr. Bonelli, who produced a Wolfram which caught and held the attention from the moment of his appearance until the curtains closed, long past 5 o'clock. Wolfram, in his hands, became a figure to conjure with, a sincere, beautiful character, voiced and acted with a flavor which gave the part a magnificent import.

Mme. Raisa's Elisabeth exhibits all the suaveness, all the ease, all the sureness which years of experience have wrought into this actress's work. Her gestures are meaningful and vivid. Her movements are measured and effective. She knows how to yield the stage to her colleagues, and to further their efforts in the performance. Her acting is polished, refined to all the needed niceties. To reinforce tones somewhat hollowed, she brings eloquence; to enhance shallows, she forces a brilliance which does not come readily. C. S. B.

JEWISH PAPER CHANGES HANDS

CINCINNATI (AP)—The American Israelite, oldest Anglo-Jewish weekly in America, was bought Feb. 12 by Henry and A. L. Segal, from Rabbi B. Wise, New York, and his sister, Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs, wife of the publisher of the New York Times. The publication was founded here 75 years ago by the late Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise, father of Rabbi Wise and Mrs. Ochs.

WOMEN WETS DEMAND VOTE ON DRY LAWS

(Continued from Page 1)

ganizations as follows: Mrs. Sabin, 50,000 and increasing at the rate of 300 a week; Mrs. Morton, "several hundred," and Miss Gross, 50,000, "mostly in the middle West and South."

In urging her amendment, Mrs. Morton told the committee that "if the drys are so confident, as they claim, of having an overwhelming majority, why don't they favor a referendum on the issue? That will settle once for all the question of whether the country does or does not favor national prohibition."

Mrs. Sabin informed the committee that when the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted she favored prohibition, believing that it would do away with the saloon.

"Women sought prohibition," she declared, "thinking it would strengthen nature because it would be as strong as the Constitution. Now we find that it has made the Constitution as weak as prohibition. Prohibition promised to do away with the saloon; today we still have the saloon but in a far more vicious form."

Miss Gross told the committee that prohibition had brought about such "shocking conditions among the young, when my two young nieces become old enough to go to high school and prohibition has not been repealed we are going to send them abroad to school where they can learn to drink like ladies."

Repeated outbursts of applause by a large audience of women were rebuked by members of the committee, but proved of little avail. William Cabel Bruce, former Democratic Senator from Maryland, followed the women witnesses and spoke at length in criticism of prohibition enforcement. He read many passages from speeches made by him while in the Senate in denunciation of prohibition.

Liggett Charges Termed 'Cowardly Wet Slander'

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Charges of laxity and irregular practices on the part of federal prohibition officials and agents in Minnesota made before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, by Walter W. Liggett, were termed as "cowardly and contemptible wet slander" here by Andrew J. Volstead, author of the enforcement act.

The charges also arcused the ire of S. B. Kovale, Northwest prohibition administrator here. "These accusations of graft," he said, "are wholesale slander and certainly do not reflect any credit on the man who made them.

"Anyone can make general charges like this, but being specific is another matter. We invite him to try and prove them."

Governor Green in Boston, Knows Nothing of Revels

Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan, is willing to appear before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, in answer to liquor charges made against him by Walter W. Liggett, magazine writer.

In Boston as the guest of the United Spanish War Veterans, Governor Green briefly discussed the Liggett charges. He came to attend the veterans' annual banquet in his capacity of national commander-in-chief of the organization.

Governor Green indicated that there was no basis for Mr. Liggett's charges of liquor revels among Michigan officials. Mr. Liggett had told the committee that Governor Green had attended a "bacchanalian revel" in a Detroit night club.

"I don't know anything about it," Governor Green declared. "I have just received a telegram from a circuit judge in Detroit who attended the party and is willing to tell exactly just what did happen there. That will straighten out the entire matter."

Mr. Liggett's "investigation" in Detroit, Governor Green said, had not included contact with high officials in direct touch with the situation. Governor Green said that he had never talked to Mr. Liggett and that he doubted if the magazine investigator had interviewed the key authorities who were in a position to assess the situation accurately.

Sign on Roof of Store Can Be Seen for 25 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A huge illuminated tubular sign, said to be one of the largest in New England, has been erected atop the roof of the new building of the Brown Thomson Company department store here, and may be seen from a distance of 25 miles. An idea of the dimensions of the sign may be gained from the fact that a five-ton truck was required to transport some of the single letters, the largest of which stands more than 11 feet high.

The sign is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide. The top line is red, the middle blue and the bottom white. It is mounted on heavy steel girders secured to the roof by concrete blocks. The sign faces east and is clearly visible on both sides of the river.

AMERICAN TREASURES GO TO SWEDISH SHOW

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The loan of two of America's most important native art treasures for the first American exhibit in Sweden, to be held in March at the Royal Academy at Stockholm under the direction of Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden, is announced by George W. Eggers, director of the Worcester Art Museum and chosen director of the exhibit by American Scandinavian foundation and allied societies.

The trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have notified him they will lend an Italian head by William Morris Hunt, and the Metropolitan Museum of New York will lend him the prized portrait of Mistress Anne Galloway, by Gustavus Hesselius.

TEAMS BATTLE FOR SECOND IN STANDING

With a chance to take second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League, the Boston Tigers will be out to defeat the Philadelphia Arrows in their scheduled contest at the Boston Garden tonight.

The Tigers have had the best of the majority of clashes with the Arrows this season, having won four, tied one and lost two. The visitors have been an in-and-out team most of the season, showing spectacularly for a brief time, only to return to mediocre hockey.

Going into this game, the Philadelphia and Boston teams happen to be tied with 26 points each for third place in the standing, and since New Haven, second-place team, is only one point ahead, both of tonight's contestants are particularly anxious to triumph.

REICH DOUBTS ABILITY TO MEET YOUNG'S TERMS

First Reading of Protocol Finds Parties at One on This Point

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The first reading of the Young agreement in the Reichstag showed clearly that all parties are of the opinion that Germany cannot make the demanded payments for any length of time.

"We are all of the unanimous conviction that the sum total of the reparation burden is too high and not fulfillable—the whole agreement is false to its very roots," Prof. Otto Hoetzsch, one of the most able members of the Reichstag declared. The speaker, who used to belong to the German National Party and has now joined the new and more moderate conservative party, even opposed the capitalistic nature of the new plan.

"This plan," he said, "is a firm, interwoven international capitalistic structure, a close network which is being spread by the Bank for International Settlements over a whole continent where it will rest for two generations."

Professor Hoetzsch declared that the coupling of allied debts to United States with reparations had made Germany indirectly a debtor to the United States. This, he maintained, had been France's goal right from the beginning.

Dr. Joseph Wirth, Minister of the Reich occupied provinces, a member of the Roman Catholic Party, declared the Young plan would become the greatest pioneer for anti-capitalistic ideas.

The new conservative party known as the "Christian National Working Union," formed by men who left the German National Party, made its début during the debate.

It proved to be moderately conservative in its views, and the House generally felt pleased that there was once more a nationalistic opposition in the Reichstag with which it is possible to debate important questions seriously.

'Open Door' Policy Opposed by Davis

Opposition to the "open door" immigration policy was voiced by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in an address before the Loyal Order of Moose of New England in Boston.

Thousands of men are standing before the doors of industry waiting their chance to be employed, Mr. Davis said, and the maintenance of the "open door" policy in immigration, he warned, would result in economic poverty. He added that it would take many years of sound business adjustment to absorb the men already out of work into industry without permitting thousands of immigrants access to the country.

He urged a tariff to protect American products and denounced the prejudice against the worker of over 40 years of age. The year's demand for textiles could be produced in six months, if all the mills were in operation on regular time, he cited, as an illustration of overdevelopment in that industry.

Labor conditions in the South, he added, where cheap labor, long hours and poor regulation exist, is disturbing the entire country. This condition, he explained, would be encouraged in other sections if the ranks of cheap labor are increased by holding open the doors of immigration.

East Defeats West in Extrality Debate

In the first international debate between a Chinese students' debating team and Harvard University, the Chinese Debating Council successfully upheld the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality in China. After the debate, at Ford Hall in Boston, the vote of the audience was overwhelmingly in favor of immediate abolition.

"We want to live our lives as Chinese, but, although we are Chinese, the foreign nations won't give us a Chinaman's chance to do so!" declared Victor Kwonglee Kwong of the Chinese team. "Our laws and law courts are competent instruments for the proper administration of justice. We do not claim perfection for our judicial system, but then, neither is America or any other nation perfect in this respect."

S. L. Chang of Swatow, China, and a graduate of Lingnan University and Haverford, pointed out the defects of extrality.

Harvard was represented by Wilbur E. Esber '31 of Canton, O., and James Mack Swigert '30, Des Moines, Ia. Defending the policy of the powers, they declared that China must bring her laws and her law courts up to the standards of the leading nations of the West before extrality can be abolished.

Many Attracted to Cabin at Milton as Boston Pays Tribute to Lincoln

Miss Mary Bowditch Forbe's Lincoln Cabin, in Milton, was the center of activities in which tribute was paid by Boston to Abraham Lincoln on his anniversary yesterday.

James H. Woods of Nantucket left his home for the first time in 14 years to attend the ceremony, and there tell of his meeting with the great war-time President. He was a sailor aboard the gunboat Sassacus, which preceded the flagship Falmouth, carrying Lincoln up the James River to Richmond, after the city had fallen to General Grant's victorious army.

He was holding the lines and helping to dock the Falmouth, he related, when the President approached him and, laying a hand on his shoulder, said: "Boys, it is all over. You can go back to your mothers now."

More than 3000 visitors came to the little cabin in Milton, and Lincoln was not forgotten in other parts of Boston. Mayor Curley selected Julian D. Rainey, a Negro corporation counsel, to place a wreath on the statue of Lincoln in Park Square.

Judge James A. Lowell, at the opening of the Federal Court, asked for a few minutes of reverent tribute to Lincoln before beginning the day's work, saying:

"It is particularly fitting that we do so because the great thought at the back of Lincoln's life—his earnest endeavor and his whole idea throughout life—was that of doing justice, especially to the under man, the poor white and the poor black, and everyone else who was in trouble."

Dean Cross Retires From Yale Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—James R. Angell, president of Yale University, announced that Prof. Wilbur L. Cross, who has been dean of the Yale Graduate School since 1916 and a member of the Yale faculty since 1894, will retire as dean and as Sterling professor of English at the end of the academic year.

Dr. Angell also announced that Prof. Edgar S. Furniss, chairman of the department of economics, sociology, and government at Yale, and associate dean of the graduate school, has been appointed dean of the graduate school. The appointment will become effective July 1, 1930.

Dean Cross, who is generally considered one of America's leading literary critics, and who has an international reputation as a literary historian, has been editor of the Yale Review since its reorganization in 1911, and has been largely responsible for the success of this national periodical. He graduated from Yale College in 1885, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and winner of the De-Forest Medal. He took his Doctor's degree in English Literature with Prof. Henry A. Beers, and joined the Yale faculty in 1894 as instructor in English literature in the Sheffield Scientific School. He was appointed assistant professor in 1897, and professor in 1902.

WANTS MAIL PUBLICITY

The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., through its acting president, is urging every individual in the State to make a unique contribution of service to Tercentenary publicity. It says, "Let every person who sends a letter, whether business or social, out of this Commonwealth call attention to our Tercentenary. No form of advertising is more effective and none so inexpensive."

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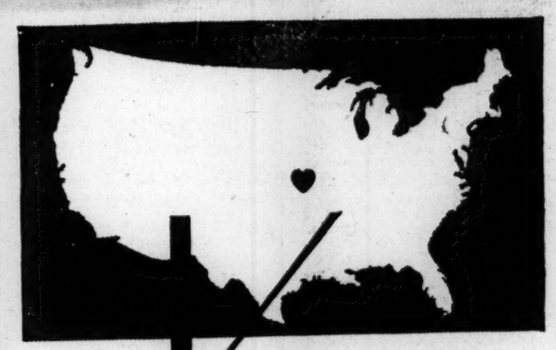

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This exhibition including our own stock is arranged on the third (Salon) floor and the public is cordially invited to inspect it regardless of intention to purchase. In connection with this event an expert weaver formerly of Aubusson, France, will be at work in the St. James-Arlington St. corner window. During part of the time also a representative of the importing house co-operating with us will be present to explain methods of weaving and answer questions.

THE tapestry sketched is now being reproduced in our St. James-Arlington St. corner window by a native weaver of Aubusson, France.

It depicts Agamemnon, king of Troy, preparing for the sacrifice of his daughter Iphigenia to incur the favor of the gods for the expedition of his brother Menelaus against Paris who had eloped with Helen, wife of Agamemnon.

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STUDENTS SEEK MONEY FOR AID OF BULGARIANS

Boston Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Co-operate in Boston Effort for Relief

As part of an international campaign to raise $26,000 to assist in alleviating destitute conditions among Bulgarian students, the Boston branch of the International Students Service, in conjunction with the local Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. organizations, will open a campaign for $500 with an illustrated address on Bulgarian conditions by McGregor Allen, Y. M. C. A. secretary in Sofia, Friday night at the new Y. W. C. A. quarters on Stuart Street.

Of the $26,000, a fund of $15,000 will be raised outside of Bulgaria, while Bulgarian authorities are campaigning for the other $11,000, according to Waldo Powers, president of the College of Liberal Arts branch of the Y. M. C. A., who is serving as joint chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements with Miss Ruth Hoehle of the Y. W. C. A.

The drive, Mr. Powers said, is the direct outcome of a Y. M. C. A. sponsored address by Dr. Kotschung, connected with the International Students' Service in Boston, when he declared, among other things, that one-third of the student body in Bulgaria was having only one meal a day, and that six to eight students in one closet-like room was a common occurrence.

The official opening of the campaign at Boston University, Mr. Powers said, would be Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when Prof. Ralph Harlow of Smith College, will address the student assembly on the significance of Bulgarian conditions as related to the rest of Europe.

Wednesday afternoon at 4 p. m., Prof. Arthur Andrews will give an illustrated lecture on his travels in Bulgaria and several Bulgarian students representing several local educational institutions have been asked to discuss conditions in their country, which they are acquainted with, either by actual experience or through letters from relatives.

"The Bulgarian student conditions," said Mr. Powers, "are the worst of any in Europe. The International Students' Service was organized immediately following the World War to alleviate European student destitution, and in 10 years it has done a remarkable work. Before inaugurating our drive, we checked up with authorities in Washington and found that conditions were fully as bad in Bulgaria as they are painted. The drive for $15,000 is sponsored by the International Students' Service in co-operation with the Bulgarian Committee, and it hopes, as a result, to establish in Bulgaria a Students' Self-Help House similar to those already efficiently operating in Austria and Germany."

Sonja Henie Stars at Skating Carnival

Miss Sonja Henie of Norway, women's fancy skating champion of the world, gave Boston enthusiasts the opportunity of seeing how she won her title at a carnival in the Boston Arena last night.

Other celebrities of the sport present were Miss Maribel Y. Vinson of the Boston Skating Club, third place winner in the recent world championships in New York; Ludwig Wrede of Austria; Miss Beatrix Loughran, former world titlist; Sherwin C. Badger and Roger F. Turner, both winners of United States championships, and Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard and Nathaniel Niles, for years pair champions of the United States.

Miss Henie more than fulfilled published reports of her agility and grace. But Greater Boston was not without a star performer, for Miss Vinson, always at her best on the Arena rink, called forth her share of the applause. Her speed was greater than that of the world champion and her style more spectacular.

A Romany gypsy quadrille was numbered among the surprise exhibitions. Following the exhibitions, the many European visitors were tendered a dinner at the Country Club, Brookline. Proceeds of the Arena carnival went to the Children's Hospital.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with some rain this afternoon and tonight; colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy and colder; fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 26.

Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and early tonight; colder tonight except on southeast coast; Friday partly cloudy and colder; fresh to strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight; colder in Vermont; Friday cloudy and colder; possibly light rain in the interior; fresh to strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	46	Montreal	38
Boston	45	Nantucket	40
Buffalo	34	New Orleans	64
Calgary	-6	New York	44
Charleston	56	Philadelphia	46
Chicago	28	Pittsburgh	46
Denver	28	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	26	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	34	San Francisco	52
Galveston	62	St. Louis	34
Hatteras	62	St. Paul	10
Helena	24	Seattle	34
Jacksonville	56	Tampa	60
Kansas City	32	Washington	48
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:40 p.m.; Friday, 11:48 a.m.
Height of tides, 10 feet, 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:43 p. m.

RATSHESKYS GIVE $50,000 TO RED CROSS

A gift of $50,000, to be used for the purchase of a building at 347 Commonwealth Avenue, has been received by the Boston Red Cross unit from the Hon. and Mrs. A. C. Ratshesky. This amount will be supplemented by the sum required for alterations.

The Opera Season

Thursday, Feb. 13—Debussy's "Pelléas and Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Freund; Messrs. Mojica, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Polacco.

Friday, Feb. 14—Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Mmes. Leider, Kersting, Messrs. Maison, Ringling, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 15—Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Ritch, Ringling, Defrere. Conductor Polacco. A ballet to follow.

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner and service meeting, New England section, Society of Automotive Engineers, talks by Knox T. Brown, general manager, Packard Motor Company, on "Service Management," and George T. Albright, general service manager, United Motors Service, Inc., on "Fundamental Facts Concerning Selling Service Labor," Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore; dinner, 6:30; meeting, 8.

Lecture in series by Prof. J. Stanley Gardiner, M. A. F. R. S., professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in the University of Cambridge, England, on "Coral Reefs and Islands: Their Biology and Formation; Plants and Other Sedentary Reef Organisms," auspices Lowell Institute, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Public Library; Field and Forest Club course; lecture on "Motoring to Our National Parks," by Parker B. Field, former president, Appalachian Mountain Club, Lecture Hall, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club; supper and policy meeting, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street; supper, 6; meeting, 7:30.

Boston City Club; concert by Rosamund Johnson and Taylor Gordon, in program of Negro spirituals, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 8.

Open forum and musical entertainment, West End Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, talk by Harry E. Burroughs, founder of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, on "Approaching an Old Problem in a New Way," music by choristers and harmonica players from the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, musical department; reading and recitations by Miss Beatrice Smith of Emerson College, debating coach at the West End House, main auditorium, West End Y. M. H. A., 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; Young Men's Citizenship Forum; debate Northeastern University Boston Y. M. C. A., Vialle Room, 8:30.

Copley-Plaza; dance, Canadian Club, Ballroom and Foyer, 8; dance, Gilchrist Employees' Association, Swiss Room, 9.

Lecture by Prof. Edgar S. Brightman of Boston University, on "Philosophers of 1906 and 1930"; general discussion, University Club, 7:45.

Organ recital by Vera Melone '29, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8.

Music

Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley—Concert, Rosa Ponselle, 8:00.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Colonial—"Simple Simon," Ed Wynn, 8:15.
Majestic—"Babes in Toyland," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University; meeting, Faculty of the Theological School, Faculty Room, Andover Hall, 4:30.

Children's Museum of Boston; illustrated school lecture by Miss Madalene B. Sawyer, Lecture Hall, 11, 12 and 2:30; meeting Notebook Club, Reading Room, Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Glee Club of Woman's Club, Library Hall, 10.

Hotel Statler; luncheon and meeting, U. S. Tire Company, Parlors C, D and E, 12:30; luncheon to Governor-Green, 12:30.

Twenty-seventh annual Lincoln celebration, auspices John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, 3.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; eighteenth century French color prints, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of Persian paintings, through Feb. 13.

Children's Art Center, 86 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils and water colors of Bermuda and New England, by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 13.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 15. Also colored prints by T. S. Simonds. Through Feb. 15.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual Winter Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings. Through Feb. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth Piuttl-Barth. Through Feb. 15.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Prints by modern American and Continental etchers. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Arthur Gibbs Burton; portraits by Martha Crocker; lithographs by George Bellows.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through month of February.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Fourth annual exhibition, Feb. 9 through 23. Open Sundays 3:30 to 6; weekdays, 11 to 6.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 15.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by Bertus Piétersz. Through Feb. 15.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns," Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others. Through Feb. 18.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by six members of guild. Through Feb. 15.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Holidays all day. Exhibits from world-wide sources of natural history and the people of many lands not to be seen elsewhere in Greater Boston and some not in New England. A general museum with adapted activities for all ages. Objects clarified by story labels and special arrangement, include animals, birds of all countries, butterflies of the world, insects, sea life, rocks and minerals, dolls of all countries and costumes and colonial doll house cases telling the stories of Japan, China, Egypt, India, North American Indians, Latin America, the Philippines, Greenland, Early America. Mildred E. Manter, director.

MIDDLESEX CLUB HOLDS LINCOLN DAY DINNER

Latin-American Conditions and Prohibition Among the Subjects Discussed

Abraham Lincoln, Latin-American conditions, United States international relations, and prohibition came in for a full share of the discussion by several speakers at the annual Abraham Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Statler.

Lincoln, the statesman, the man, and the President, gave Gov. Frank G. Allen a wide range. He asked that Massachusetts remember and keep its place in the foreground of forces pioneering in the road of progress.

Prohibition—as an issue, but not the only issue, was stressed by Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts Senate. He said that there were several matters confronting the people in this year's nominations to public offices and he strongly urged that dry law should not be considered exclusively.

Charles A. Eaton, Representative in Congress from New Jersey, talked on the relationships between Latin-American countries and the United States and the universal need of self-determination in international dealings. He advocated attention to relieving economic poverty as vitally important in the world's progress.

Other guests were Miss Esther M. Andrews, member of the Governor's Council; Henry Parkman, Senator from Suffolk County; Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, president of the Middlesex Club, was toastmaster.

Price-Cut Predicted for Potatoes in N. E.

Considerably lower prices this year on potatoes are predicted for New England, in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The basis for the prediction is the heavy increase in planting anticipated for 1930 as a result of the small crop of 1929 which was reflected in high prices.

In the 35 potato-producing states, mercantile stocks of potatoes on Jan. 1, 1930, were estimated at 83,754,000 bushels compared to nearly 131,000,000 on the same day one year ago. This is the lowest amount on hand at that time since 1927, when it stood at about the same figure.

Increased planting is planned generally in all 35 potato states for 1930. The widespread summer drought of 1929 had much to do with the shortage of potatoes at this period of the season. The country as a whole is expected to increase its acreage over last year by 6 per cent.

Law Officers Linked With Lawlessness

An alliance between "law and lawlessness" is responsible for present conditions of prohibition violation and crime, according to Charles Francis Coe, author of a group of popular crime novels and serials.

Speaking before the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking, Mr. Coe said that no speakeasy could start business in a town without police knowing it in 24 hours. Any prison warden in the country, he said, could keep guns from getting to his prisoners if he desired to do so. Because of the relation between organized crime and liquor, he added, "every dollar spent for liquor directly contributes to organized murder."

BOSTON REVIVES LINCOLN OBSERVANCE

Revival of the old custom of placing a wreath at the foot of the Abraham Lincoln Emancipation statue in Park Square was a feature of Lincoln Day celebrations in Boston. Julian D. Rainey, newly appointed assistant corporation counsel, performed the ceremony.

For years this custom was followed by Boston city officials, only to fall into disuse several years ago. Mayor James M. Curley, a great admirer of Lincoln, is responsible for its revival as an annual Lincoln Day ceremony. Mr. Rainey also announced that he would speak tonight at the Ebenezer Baptist Church on "What Lincoln Means to the Country."

WET PLAN CITED AS CONTRARY TO LINCOLN IDEALS

Maine Republicans Meet to Pay Tributes to Great Leader

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Republican leaders of Maine and many of their followers, assembled at the annual banquet of the Lincoln Club Feb. 12 to pay tribute to Abraham Lincoln, were told that the party "is again approaching a crisis in its history" and that attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment by newspapers and members of Congress "were a challenge to the Lincolnian conception of our federal union."

Practical politics came to the fore when Gov. William Tudor Gardiner announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to succeed himself.

Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, Representative in Congress from California, assailed federal legislation as "a panacea for all ills of the body politic," and called upon Republicans to "cut away the practices and doctrines that threaten to strangle the roots of the party as it approaches its crisis."

Carroll L. Beedy, Representative from the First Maine District, termed it "a great loss" that there was "not a Lincoln to lead the nation's fight against organized reaction."

Representative government was being put "on trial by the intensified attack by the wets," he declared.

Mrs. Kahn, while opining that the "basic truths"—the foundation of the party—still held good, warned of the "building up of a government of bureaus—concentrating power in the hands of a few."

She urged that the Government be brought back to the people and that there be no further surrender "of the rights of the individual or the states."

Wallace H. White, Representative in Congress from Lewiston, urged the adoption of universal service in time of war and called for preparedness on sea, land and air. However, he termed the right and aspiration for peace as a further and a higher duty than that of preparedness.

Mr. White is one of three Republicans who have announced their intention to seek the party nomination to succeed Arthur R. Gould, United States Senator from Presque Isle, who is retiring.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, said what the party needed was "a renewal of that partisanship and party spirit recognized by Lincoln."

He expressed the hope that "we shall ultimately find the country as Lincoln wanted it to be."

He declared the provisions of the tariff bill in 1922 were dictated by the agriculture bloc in the Senate and that the same was true of the present session.

Middlebury College Requires Bible Quiz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Passing of an examination in Bible study will be required of all candidates for graduation at Middlebury College beginning with the class of 1933, it is announced by Paul D. Moody, president.

In connection with this, a course in Bible, carrying no credit, will be given one semester of each year. Because of the varying degree of familiarity of the Bible with which students enter college, taking the course will not be compulsory.

Students will be privileged to study the subject on their own, for which a syllabus of suggested readings will be given at some time during the four years. A member of the trustees has offered a prize to be given for outstanding work in this examination.

Refusing Warrants for Buyers of Liquor, First Gun in Test Case

Need Judicial Interpretation of Statute, Says Tarr—If Purchasers Are Criminals, He Says, It Is Time They Found It Out

Pending the outcome of the case to test the liability of purchasers of liquor under the National Prohibition Act, Edwin C. Jenney, United States commissioner in Massachusetts, has refused to grant warrants for arrest of liquor buyers.

The ruling came as a result of requests for warrants against two prohibition agents for purchase of liquor to obtain evidence of sale. Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Liberal Civic League, appeared in favor.

The action of Mr. Jenney was declared to have no bearing on the question of whether prohibition agents are liable for purchases made in securing evidence, nor on the larger issue of the liability of buyers. He simply withholds action until the courts have ruled on the issues involved, according to Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States District Attorney.

The action to test the legality of prosecution of liquor buyers was initiated by Frederick H. Tarr, United States district attorney. Speaking before the Reciprocity Club, in Boston, Mr. Tarr explained that it was necessary to obtain a judicial interpretation of the statute which prohibited purchase as well as sale and manufacture of liquor.

"It is about time we had some action on this question," he said. "If many citizens who are now buying liquor are thereby criminals and do not know it, it is high time that they found out about it. If they are not criminals, let that be known, and let us stop talking about it. Let us have certainty and decision, and not idle talk.

"It is vastly important that the people of this State act intelligently on the proposed repeal of the 'Baby Volstead Act.' This act prohibits the manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor. Without the 'Baby Volstead Act' there is no state legislation which, in my judgment, makes it illegal.

"There are thousands of police officers in the cities and towns of this State. There are very few federal officers. If the State ties the hands of its police officers and issues the command 'hands off' in regard to manufacturing and transporting liquor, the State will be comparatively free for the operations of these outlaws.

"It will be an invitation to these criminals to transfer their activities from surrounding states to Massachusetts, where they will be comparatively safe. Massachusetts cannot afford to extend this general invitation to crime.

"Transportation of liquor is an evil. Liquor and gasoline do not mix. Every effort is being made to suppress drunken driving. Every driver who carries a bottle or a case of liquor in his car is tempted to use it. Now such drivers hesitate to take this risk. If detected, it may cost them the car in addition to the fine.

"If this act is repealed, no officer, unless it be a federal agent, can interfere with this transportation. A driver who has been drinking is in imminent danger, not only to himself but to every vehicle and every person along his way. I cannot believe that Massachusetts will deliberately decide to increase the danger of drunken driving."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Radio-Keith-Orpheum Program: Hal Skelly; Josephine Harmon; Buck and Bubbles; Blanche Colvin and Alan Wood; Helen Wilson, contralto; orchestra.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
6:30 NBC, "American Home Banquet"; Henry Grinnell; Charles Maurice de Talleyrand.
7:00 Big Brother Club: harmonica symphony; newsboy quartet.
7:25 "Cap'n Bailey and Widder Dyer."
7:30 "Sam 'n' Sal of Coloredville."
8:00 NBC, Fleischman Hour: Fannie Brice, guest artist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Selberling Singers: male quartet; James Melton, tenor; Jack Black, pianist; singing Violins.
9:30 Ginter's "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:00 WJAR, RCA-Victor Hour: Lucy Marsh, Gladys Rice, sopranos; Lewis James, James Melton, tenors; Elliott Shaw, baritone; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Del Staigers, cornetist; concert orchestra, direction of Nathaniel Shilkret.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.
11:15 Bob Emery's Lighthouse and Coast Guard news exchange.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p. m.—WBZA Ensemble.
6:00 Weather; agricultural markets; Chimes.
6:30 Sport Digest.
6:30 Velvo Melodies.
6:45 Investment talk.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Melodeers: Soloists and pianos.
7:30 Sally Briggs Ensemble.
8:00 The Pioneers.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers: Sport drama, Phillips Carlin; Irving Kaufman, baritone; dance orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Scrappy" Lambert and Billy Hilpot, vocalists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies: Muriel Wilson, soprano; Dixie Trio; Harold Sanford, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Atwater Kent mid-week program: Dance orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang: talks; dance music.
5:30 Nation-Wide Stores Program: dance music.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists: dance music.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers: dance music.
6:15 Betelge Braves: concert music.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra: Oracle.
6:45 The Jesters trio; dance music.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 "Talkie Triumphs"; dance music.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 CSB, Ward's Tip Top Club: Henry Burr, tenor; vocal and instrumental soloists; male quartet; specialties; orchestra.
8:00 Leopold Morse Birthday Serenaders.
8:15 CBS, From London: résumé of naval conference by Frederic William Wile.
8:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods"; male quartet; concert orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, "In a Russian Village"; Mme. Valentinova, contralto; Villagers' Male Quartet; balalaika orchestra.
10:00 CBS, "Grand Opera Concert"; soloists; vocal groups; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, National Forum: "The Employment Situation in the United States, "Secretary of Labor James J. Davis.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians, "Midnight Melodies"; Ann Leaf, organist.
12:30 a. m. NBC, "Midnight Melodies"; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 String trio.
6:00 Fishermen's evening program.
6:30 WHDH concert orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, direction of Walter Damrosch; first part, "Fairy Tales From Many Lands"; second part, "The Percussion Instruments."
2:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 Same as WEEI.
12:03 p. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 CBS, United States Navy Band.

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The butter sold in A&P Food Stores in the last twelve months has reached a total of 150,000,000 pounds . . . and every pound of it has been selected after the most rigid inspection.

As the largest dealer in butter in the world, the A&P is able to buy butter every day from creameries in the finest dairy sections . . . and to demand the best. In addition to buying from the best sources, A&P maintains a system of inspection which involves checking both at the shipping and receiving ends.

Silverbrook butter is being sold today at a price which is the lowest February retail price for fourteen years, and remember this price is for the highest quality butter for which you have been paying much more elsewhere.

Out in the principal creamery sections are A&P field men whose services are free to the creameries. They are helping the dairymen daily in the solution of creamery problems and are working continually to improve the quality of the butter.

Due to A&P's efficient methods of purchasing and distributing, butter is in the refrigerator at every store in an amazingly short time after it is churned, which insures better flavor and higher quality.

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NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

We looked at ourselves

• through our Customers' Eyes

LAST year The Boston Edison Company decided to find out what its customers thought of their electric service — how they felt the service could be improved — in what activities of the Company its customers were particularly interested.

To obtain this information, a trained organization entirely independent of the Company, was retained. 7000 Edison Service Customers were interviewed and their replies to a questionnaire tabulated carefully. Owners of small homes . . . large homes . . . apartment dwellers — small and large families — in modest and in pretentious neighborhoods — workers in stores, factories, offices — made up this list.

Residents of Boston proper, its suburbs, and outlying towns which are a part of the territory served by The Edison Company, were all a part of this list of 7000 typical customers — in other words, everything possible was done to obtain a fair representation of the users of Edison Service.

All these questionnaires now have been carefully examined and the answers tabulated. Many interesting facts came to light. We were pleased to discover that while certain individual representatives of the Company were not as efficient as we desired, on the whole our force of 3600 employees was regarded as courteous, helpful, and attentive by our customers . . . Steps were taken immediately to remedy existing situations warranting attention . . . and further changes are being made, at the present time, to make our service even more satisfactory.

Finding that such an extremely large percentage of the 7000 customers interviewed was intensely interested in its activities, the Company feels that in all probability the remainder of its customers would likewise be glad to have additional information. Therefore, in a series of advertisements, we will take up the questions which seemed most interesting to our customers, and answer them as completely as space allows.

We have looked at ourselves through our customers' eyes, and we are going to tell you, fairly and squarely, what we have found.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC
ILLUMINATING COMPANY
OF BOSTON

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

Ice Hockey and Skating Making Rapid Headway in England

Miss Joyce Wethered and Miss Leitch Retire From Golf Competition—Oxford Captain Selects Varsity Crew to Race Cambridge

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Canadian amateur ice hockey team, which distinguished itself so thoroughly during a tour of the Continent, winning the world's hockey championship at Berlin, Sunday, overran England's national side, 11 goals to 1 Wednesday night at Brighton in a match before a large and fascinated audience. There seems to be no doubt that ice hockey is the fastest game played and has come to England to stay. Formerly the number of people who were awake to its thrills and charm was very few, but now "ice dromes" are springing up all over the country and Great Britain has become "ice conscious" to a greater degree than ever before.

Skating Rivals Dancing

Skating, indeed, has already become a serious rival to dancing these winter evenings, and the trend was indicated by a change over of at least one large public ballroom from a wooden floor to ice. All that Britishers have been waiting for have been facilities and, now they have got them and are steadily getting more of them, there would appear to be no reason why the best British skaters and ice hockey players should not be found in the first flight, and why, in due course, an international championship for ice hockey—not to mention leagues similar to those in the United States and Canada—should not draw appreciative crowds here.

It was announced today that neither Miss Joyce Wethered nor Miss Cecil Leitch—two of the greatest characters in women's golf—will be seen in national championships in the future. Miss Leitch was queen of women golfers until Miss Wethered dethroned her in the final of the English closed championship in 1920 and Miss Wethered has borne the crown with dignity up to the present time. Maybe it will be recalled that last year she prevented the British open title for women from leaving the country by defeating Miss Glenna Collett, United States, in an uphill match of many thrills. Three up and one to play was her winning margin. The passing of these great exponents from the top grade of competition is deplored, but it is known that there is a rising generation of players, who, though they are not yet of Miss Wethered's or Miss Leitch's caliber, can be relied upon to offer stern resistance to invasions from overseas.

Oxford Crew Named

Uncertainty has been rapidly followed by certainty so to speak, in the building of Oxford University's crew for the one hundred and first boat race against Cambridge University, April 12. Today the new Oxford president, D. E. Tinne (who succeeded Alastair Graham in office after the latter resigned as a result of a disagreement with the coaches) announced the composition of the 1930 crew, which on paper appears to be one of the strongest Dark Blue eights since the war. The only thing it would appear to lack is experience since only two members have represented the varsity before.

The names of the oarsmen who will receive the coveted "blues" unless some untoward happening necessitates alterations in the boat are: Bow, M. J. Waterhouse, Eton and Balliol; No. 2, C. M. Johnstone, Shrewbury and Brasenose; No. 3, N. Y. Hutton, Fettes and University; No. 4, R. V. Low, Winchester and University; No. 5, H. R. A. Edwards, Westminster and Christ Church; No. 6, L. Clive, Eton and Christ Church; No. 7, D. E. Tinne, Eton and University; stroke, C. F. Martineau, Harrow and University; Coxswain, A. G. Durbridge, Malvern and University.

MISSOURI FIVE TOPS 'BIG SIX'

Remains Undefeated Along With Kansas—Maclay Still Leads Individuals

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. BASKETBALL STANDING

Team	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Missouri	5	0	172	120	1.000
Kansas	4	0	127	84	1.000
Nebraska	4	3	238	218	.571
Kansas State	2	4	177	206	.333
Iowa State	2	4	167	197	.333
Oklahoma	0	6	155	211	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—University of Missouri, with five victories and still undefeated, faces a two-day crisis in the basketball championship race of the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate A. A. It must meet the two strong teams in the middle of the "Big Six" Conference field, and the games are on the opponents' courts. Friday the Missouri team invades Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., and on Saturday it attacks University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb.

This doubleheader away from home is only second in importance to Missouri's meeting with the other undefeated contender, University of Kansas, a week hence. Kansas State has won two significant games and lost four, while Nebraska has won four and lost three. The Tigers should be favored in both of these encounters, but there is a good chance of an upset in at least one contest.

Three other games on the schedule take University of Oklahoma, last year's winner, to Kansas on Saturday, and to Iowa State Agricultural College on Monday, while Kansas State attacks Kansas at Lawrence, Kan., on Tuesday.

Missouri Scores Often

Missouri has been averaging better than 34 points a game, while holding opponents to an average of 24 points. In a previous meeting with Kansas State here, Coach G. R. Edwards' team triumphed, 34 to 21, and in an encounter with Nebraska, won 27 to 21. Missouri's most recent victory, 43 to 34, was at the expense of Iowa State. In this game R. M. Craig '30, right guard, as usual, led the scoring, his 15 points raising his season total to 56 to tie for second place in individual records. He was ably assisted, however, by C. H. Huhn '31, center, and H. H. Welsh '30, left forward, who scored 8 and 9 points, respectively, and thereby kept inside of the first 15 in scoring.

Strength of Kansas State was indicated in the recent meeting with Kansas, when the Aggies lost by a margin of only three points, 29 to 26. Coach C. W. Corsaut's players are not so prominent in the individual scoring columns, but the team appears to be strong defensively. Alex Nigro '31, right forward, is the most consistent scorer, and he shows a total of 40 points in five games.

Nebraska likewise performed well against Kansas, though losing 27 to 20. Though he was slowed down to five points in this game, F. D. Maclay '31, star center, kept away in front of the field, with a season total of 87 points. In six games Maclay has averaged better than 14 points a game, and Missouri will have a hard time keeping him in check to the extent Kansas did. Missouri's defense did not look any too good in that Iowa State game, when R. C. Roadcap '32, right forward for Ames, scored 12 points to raise his season total to 56 for a second place tie, and G. W. Woods '31, forward, also got through for 12 points.

Invasion Lacks Interest

Oklahoma's northern invasion lacks some of the interest it might have were it not for the previous defeats received from the same opponents. On visits to Norman the Kansas team defeated the Sooners, 34 to 22, and Iowa State won by a count of 34 to 33. Oklahoma's most recent of six losses was received from Nebraska, 47 to 37. The Sooners are scoring fairly well but cannot keep the other fellows from scoring better. Two of their defeats have been by one point, so they may be able to break through to a win before the season is over.

R. T. Churchill '30, right forward, the champion individual scorer last year, is still way behind, showing only 42 points in six games. Last year he averaged nearly 12½ points a game, but his pace this season has been only 7 points, an average that is to some extent due to his being blanked in one game. This falling off may be due to the team's inability to retain possession of the ball and feed it to him.

Coach F. C. Allen has produced a very well-balanced team at Kansas, both as between attack and defense, and as to the general distribution of scoring talent. When two of the leading scorers were unable to play against Nebraska, every man who did play took part in the basket making, which was led by T. C. Bishop '31, left forward. Bishop got four baskets and four free throws to raise his total to 42, an average of 10½ points a game. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts.
F. D. Maclay, c, Nebraska	36	15	87
R. C. Roadcap, rf, Iowa S.	25	6	56
R. M. Craig, rg, Missouri	20	16	56
M. C. Fisher, lf, Nebraska	17	14	48
H. E. Grace, rf, Nebraska	15	9	43
T. C. Bishop, lf, Kansas	15	12	42
R. T. Churchill, rf, Okla.	15	12	42
Alex Nigro, rf, Kan. State	17	6	40

Duluth Returns to Second in Standing

Plays 1-to-1 With Minneapolis—St. Louis Defeats Kansas City, 4 to 2

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	15	9	11	50	48	39
Duluth	11	14	11	59	62	36
Tulsa	12	11	9	58	51	35
St. Paul	12	10	12	65	63	34
St. Louis	11	10	12	67	73	32
Minneapolis	11	8	17	58	60	30

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Duluth 1, Minneapolis 1 (overtime).
St. Louis 4, Kansas City 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Duluth took possession of second place in the American Hockey Association by playing a 1-to-1 tie with Minneapolis here Wednesday night. Duluth gained its goal early in the opening period and maintained a margin in territorial play until the third session when an intensive and sustained Minneapolis attack equalized the score. The overtime period was scoreless. Duluth's goal came in the first four minutes of play as the result of a brilliant individual rush by Green. The visitor's left wing obtained the puck near his own goal, rushed along the left boards and eluded Coutu with brilliant stickhandling. His knee-high shot from a difficult angle gave the goalie no chance. Minneapolis equalized in the first five minutes of the final period when Burns flipped the puck to Stuart during a mêlée in front of the Duluth net and the latter drove it into the net over the prostrate goalie. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		DULUTH
Crawford, Stuart, Redding	lw	rw, Forslund, Merrill
Denneny, Westwick	c	c, Scott, Mitchell
Gordon, De Paul	rw	lw, Green, Goodman
Seaborn, Burns	ld	rd, Langlois
Coutu	rd	ld, Davis, Burns
Grant	g	g, Turner

Score—Minneapolis 1, Duluth 1. Goals—Stuart for Minneapolis; Green for Duluth. Assist—Burns for Minneapolis. Referees—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul, and John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis Flyers gave another exhibition of their ability to come from behind here Wednesday night when they scored four goals after the Kansas City Pla-Mors had gotten off to an early 2-to-2 lead, and won the decision in the American Hockey Association series final by a score of 4 to 2. The game also marked the season's final showing here of the Pla-Mors.

Rough and exciting throughout, the game was one of the most interesting played here this season. McCormick was the first to score, taking a pass from Campbell after nine minutes of play in the first period. Kansas City continued its excellent attacking into the second period and at 9m. 16s. Scott, on a long pass from Dunfield, scored another goal.

St. Louis then awakened to battle and tied the score and completely outplayed their visitors. Goyer was the first to score, doing so individually. He added another in the third period in an exciting scrimmage and Jameson and Cameron scored the third and fourth goals. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		KANSAS CITY
Hill, Powley	lw	rw, Dunfield, Ranger
Goyer, Acaster	c	c, Mitchell, Campbell
Cameron, Headley	rw	lw, Scott, McCormick
Breen	ld	rd, McLeod
Jamieson, Clarke	rd	ld, Munro, Halderson
Kearney	g	g, Byrne

Score—St. Louis 4, Kansas City 2. Goals—Goyer 2, Jamison, Cameron for St. Louis; McCormick, Scott for Kansas City. Assists—Jamieson for St. Louis; Campbell, Dunfield for Kansas City. Referee—Alec Irwin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PROTEST IS REFUSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Judge James E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, has announced that he had refused the protest of Springfield of the game played at New Haven a week ago Sunday on the grounds of poor ice.

International Matches Approved

By the Associated Press

London

THE question of playing international golf matches with the United States and France was approved today at the annual meeting of the Ladies' Golf Union, which legislates for the 1150 affiliated clubs representing 100,000 women players of Great Britain. It was voted also to send teams to tour the Dominons.

Lady Rhondda presided at the meeting which took affirmative action by a vote of 193 to 130.

The matches between women golfers of Great Britain and the United States, to be held in London in May, will be unofficial, as there is insufficient time for the union to make plans for this year, but in the future such international matches will be given an official stamp. The question of finances is now under consideration.

WINDSOR ONLY TIES WITH NIAGARA FALLS

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Cleveland	17	8	5	88	55	42
London	18	3	10	88	69	39
Buffalo	18	2	10	64	46	38
Detroit	16	5	9	81	54	37
Windsor	15	6	9	91	60	36
Hamilton	7	6	17	72	86	20
Niagara Falls	6	6	19	54	85	18
Toronto	5	2	23	54	137	12

RESULT WEDNESDAY

Windsor 1, Niagara Falls 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—Niagara Falls furnished an upset for the third time in as many games against Windsor Bulldogs since the first of January, when they held the locals to an overtime tie 1 to 1 here Wednesday night in their International Hockey League games. In three games since the New Year, the Cataracts have defeated the locals once and tied them twice. This game, which carried two points, if won by the Bulldogs, would have put them in a tie with Detroit for fourth place. The visitors played defensive hockey from start to finish and the crowd of 3500 fans saw their tamest contest of the winter, although the pace became more lively in the third period as the Bulldogs bent every effort to bring about a winning goal.

WINDSOR		NIAGARA FALLS
Emms, Duncan	lw	rw, Brown, McLeod, Lowrey
Neville, Robinson	c	c, Quesnelle, Elliott
Carson, Lever	rw	lw, Desy, Harrington
Arbour, Bellemer	ld	rd, Oatman
Hinsperger	rd	ld, Green, Yankoski
Cox	g	g, Farrell

Score—Windsor 1, Niagara Falls 1. Goals—Carson for Windsor, Quesnelle for Niagara Falls. Assists—Neville for Windsor; Oatman for Niagara Falls. Referees—Guy Smith and Thomas Munro. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 4, University Club 3.
Dartmouth 11, Amherst 1.
Williams 4, Mass. Aggies 2.
Yale 3, St. Nicholas 2.
Cornell 9, Lawrence 2.
Princeton 3, Boston 1.

Yale Club Bows to Harvard Club

Princeton Club Wins, 7 to 0, in the Only Other Class A Match Played

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds Matches W	L	Matches W	L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	9	0	50	13	1.000
New York A. C.	6	3	46	17	.667
Crescent A. C.	6	3	38	25	.667
Harvard Club	5	5	34	26	.500
Princeton Club	4	6	33	37	.400
Yale Club	4	6	30	40	.400
Fraternity S. T. C.	2	7	19	44	.222
Park Avenue S. C.	2	8	16	54	.200

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Only two scheduled matches were played Wednesday, in the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship, on account of the holiday, the other two being set over. Yale Club visited Harvard Club, and though Thomas R. Coward, the Yale Club leadoff man, defeated his opponent, Fillmore V. S. Hyde, 15—7, 15—10, the balance of the team fell before their opponents, with the sole exception of J. S. Davidson, and the match went to the home team, 4-to-2, with George W. Helm, a newcomer in the competition, canceling his match with A. J. Cordier, when the match was won.

Princeton Club was the other winner, making a clean sweep of its match with Park Avenue Squash Club, when the latter produced only four of its team. The other three were defaulted. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 2

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—10.

G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 15—3, 15—9.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—3.

G. W. Helm, Harvard Club, against A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, canceled as not affecting the result.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 17—14, 15—13.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 10—15, 15—11, 15—8.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—2, 15—0.

PRINCETON CLUB 7, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 0

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue, 15—13, 18—17.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, 15—9, 15—6.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated A. M. Thompson, Park Avenue, 15—2, 15—3.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—4, 15—10.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, won from A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, by default.

H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, won from J. K. Smith, Park Avenue, by default.

J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, won from B. L. Lawrence, Park Avenue, by default.

COLUMBIA WINS OVER PENN AND TAKES LEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Columbia University basketball team scored the most impressive victory of its season so far, and climbed thereby into the undisputed lead of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League Wednesday evening, when it overwhelmed the team of the University of Pennsylvania in the Columbia gymnasium, by a score of 32 to 18. Pennsylvania, champions last year, had been unbeaten in the series so far and was regarded as the favorite to win. But though it ran into a slight lead at the start, the local team soon overcame that and by the end of the first half was leading 18 to 8. This advantage was retained all the way through the second half and even increased slightly near the end.

Louis Bender '32, at right forward, was the outstanding star for the winners, accounting for a total of 13 points, though Samuel Schoenfeld '31, on the other wing, by his shooting and also of fine passing to Bender, was also of great value. The summary:

COLUMBIA		PENNSYLVANIA
Schoenfeld, Obey	lf	rg, McNiff
Bender, Hackett	rf	lg, Tanseer
Gregory, Jones	c	c, Magner, Sanders
Tys, Joyce	lg	rf, Brodbeck, Lobley
McGuirk, Middleton	rg	lf, Ulirch, Hale

Score—Columbia University 32, University of Pennsylvania 18. Goals from floor—Bender 5, Schoenfeld 3, Gregory 3, Tys, for Columbia; Ulirch 2, McNiff, Tanseer, Magner, Lobley, Hale, for Pennsylvania. Goals from fouls—Bender 3, Gregory 3, Schoenfeld 2, for Columbia; McNiff, Tanseer, Magner, Ulirch for Pennsylvania. Referee—Kinney, Eastern Intercollegiate. Umpire—Murray.

INDIANA FIVE WINS FROM NORTHWESTERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Indiana University entered into a tie for third place in the basketball championship race of the "Big Ten" Conference, by defeating Northwestern University 39 to 31, at Patten Gymnasium here Wednesday night. It was the second Hoosier victory over the Purple, the first game having been won 36 to 22 earlier in the season.

B. M. McCracken '30, star center, set the pace for the Hoosiers by his control of the tip-off, his brilliant floor play and his accurate basket shooting. In 16 tries he sank eight baskets from varying distances, and scored a pair of free throws. At half time the count was 19 to 16 in favor of Indiana.

With five minutes to play and Indiana leading 33 to 28, the Hoosiers began a delayed offensive. They drew out the Wildcat defense and then broke through for two baskets in quick order, J. T. Zeller '32, forward and McCracken scoring follow shots, giving the visitors a lead that could not be challenged. The summary:

INDIANA		NORTHWESTERN
Bretz, Strickland	lf	rg, McCarnes, Marvil
Zeller, Miller	rf	lg, Riel, Mundy
McCracken	c	c, Bergherm, Walter
Veller, Ig	rf	lf, Bergherm, Walter, Hails
Gill	rg	lf, Lockhart, Schwartz

Score—Indiana University 39, Northwestern University 31. Goals from floor—McCracken 8, Veller 4, Strickland 3, Miller 2, Zeller for Indiana; McCarnes 3, Lockhart 2, Bergherm 2, Walter 2, Mundy for Northwestern. Goals from foul—McCracken 2, Zeller for Indiana; Lockhart 4, Walter 3, Riel 2, Bergherm, Hails for Northwestern. Referee—F. C. Lane. Umpire—J. J. Moloney.

MANLY APPOINTED HEAD COACH

Clarence P. Houston, director of athletics at Tufts College, has made the announcement that Lewis F. Manly will be head football coach during next season. The statement was made following the resignation of Arthur G. Sampson, whose contract expires next June. Manly has been line coach for Brown and Blue elevens for several years, and his appointment was not a surprise to local football followers.

Boston Pressed to Defeat Pittsburgh

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

U. S. Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	23	1	4	130	75	47
Chicago	16	3	12	85	78	35
N. Y. Rangers	15	5	13	112	105	35
Detroit	12	4	17	94	102	28
Pittsburgh	5	2	24	80	125	12

Canadian Division

Montreal	17	4	11	106	82	38
Canadiens	14	6	11	92	82	34
Ottawa	12	5	13	95	88	31
Toronto	12	4	14	87	95	28
N.Y.Am'ricans	9	2	21	76	116	20

RESULT WEDNESDAY

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont.—The Boston Bruins scored their twenty-eighth National Hockey League victory of the season and their second on consecutive nights when they defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates here on Wednesday night in a game postponed from Saturday and transferred from Pittsburgh, by 4 to 3.

The Pirates held their own fairly well early in the first and second periods, but three goals in a row in the middle period gave the Bruins the lead which the losers managed to reduce toward the end of the period, but the winners held the margin through a scoreless third period although the Boston defense, particularly Thompson in goal was forced to the limit to hold out the attacking Pirates. In the second period, the Pirates showed the effect of their hard game on Tuesday and the forwards did not display the expected speed and combination.

BOSTON		PITTSBURGH
Galbraith, Gainor, Connor	lw	rw, Darragh, Barton
Barry, Welland, Owen	c	c, Fraser, Manners
Oliver, Clapper, Carson	rw	lw, Lowrey, Jarvis
Hitchman, Owen, Id		rd, McKinnon
Shore	rd	ld, Milks, Smith
Thompson	g	g, Miller

Score—Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3. Goals—Shore, Barry, Clapper and Owen for Boston; Milks, Darragh and Fraser for Pittsburgh. Assists—Oliver and Shore for Boston; McKinnon for Pittsburgh. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and Jean Suave, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Guelph	13	1	7	81	56	27
Galt	9	2	9	57	77	20
Kitchener	9	1	10	51	46	19
Brantford	7	2	12	52	62	16

BRANTFORD TIES GALT 1-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRANTFORD, Ont.—The local Indians, in last place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League, held the Galt Terriers to a tie here Wednesday night. The locals scored in the first period. Galt evened in the second and took the lead in the third, but the locals secured the equalizer half through the period.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 44, Fordham 18.
Minneapolis 59, Chicago 16.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

New Amsterdam — Fred & Dorothy STONE — THEA., W. 42nd St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. in the musical extravaganza "Ripples"
When Fred Stone . . . tumbles . . . into the New Amsterdam the show will stop and stay stopped for some time."—E. C. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

GRACE GEORGE in the St. John Ervine comedy FIRST MRS. FRASER with A. E. Matthews and Lawrence Grossmith. PLAYHOUSE, 48th ST., East of B'way. Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

WALTER HAMPDEN in RICHELIEU. HAMPDEN'S Th., 62d St. & B'y. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed., Sat. 2:30

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents Criminal Code with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN. NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Ave. Evs. 8:50. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

It Never Rains. A New Comedy. NOW AT BIJOU THEATRE West 45th Street. Evgs. 8:50. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40.

Broken Dishes. 4th HILARIOUS MONTH. MARTIN FLAVIN'S Delightful Comedy with DONALD MEEK. THEATRE MASQUE W. 45 St. Evs. 8:50 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:30

A Theatre Guild Production. METEOR. GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:50. Mats. this week, Wed. and Sat.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30. Journey's End by R. C. Sherriff

EVELYN LAYE in Noel Coward's Operette BITTER SWEET. Florenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn presentation. ZIEGFELD THEATRE 54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mts. Thur. & Sat. Seats $1.00, $2.00, $3.00. No Tax. Entire Mezzanine $4.00.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years" SAM H. HARRIS presents June Moon. By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN. BROADHURST 44 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BERKELEY SQUARE with LESLIE HOWARD and MARGALO GILLMORE. LYCEUM THEATRE, 45 St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

BOSTON

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HONOR AWARDED TO CONNIE MACK

Presented With 1929 Edward W. Bok Gift of $10,000 Check

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Connie Mack, veteran manager of the world champion Philadelphia Athletics, was preparing to return to Florida today, the pleased possessor of the 1929 Edward W. Bok award, presented annually to the man or woman who, during the preceding 12 months, "rendered the most outstanding service to Philadelphia."

The gift, a $10,000 check inclosed in an ivory case, a gold medal and a scroll, was presented Wednesday night at a private dinner at which Mack and 50 prominent citizens were guests of the board of trustees of the award.

Mack made a hurried trip from Florida to receive the honor, heretofore bestowed upon artists, scientists, educators and philanthropists.

Charles E. Fox, former district attorney, made the presentation speech and lauded the manager for his years of effort "devoted to the honesty, decency and efficiency of the national game."

The speaker revealed that Mr. Bok himself had assisted in the selection of the recipient of the award, and had expressed his gratification to Mack in person after the Athletics' victory in the last World Series.

PROVIDENCE HELD TO TIE BY INDIANS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	17	3	8	87	73	37
New Haven	11	5	13	69	71	27
Boston	11	4	13	102	96	26
Philadelphia	12	2	12	75	71	26
Springfield	10	2	15	57	79	22

RESULT WEDNESDAY

Providence 3, Springfield 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Springfield's Indians battled the Providence Reds 70 minutes to a 3-to-3 tie here Wednesday night in a closely contested Canadian-American Hockey League game.

All the scoring occurred in the first two periods, the lead alternating. Heximer loomed largely in the Indians attack, scoring a goal in the opening period to keep his team even and assisting Carrigan in the second to score the third goal. Lamontagne, Springfield goalie, was fined $25, while Gagnon of Providence and Callighen of Springfield, drew major penalties.

PROVIDENCE		SPRINGFIELD
Hart, Harrington	L	Murray, lw
Chapman, Gaudreault	rw	Siebert, Filkin, Wilson
	c	Maracle, Carrigan
Gagnon, Cormier	rw,lw	Dillon, Heximer
Desmarais	ld	rd, McGowan
McVicar, Lesieur	rd	ld, Callighen, Murphy
E. Murray	g	Lamontagne

Score—Providence 3, Springfield 3. Goals—Chapman 2, Gagnon for Providence; Callighen, Heximer, Carrigan for Springfield. Assists—Chapman, McVicar for Providence; Carrigan, Heximer for Springfield. Referees—W. J. Stewart and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

TARGET SHOOT TO MRS. ARNOTT

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. Charles E. Arnott, of Short Hills, N. J., won the St. Valentine's tournament of the Pinehurst Gun Club on Wednesday, a 100-target handicap shoot, with the highest possible score of 100. Mrs. Arnott scored 65 off the gun. J. B. Yerkes of Plainfield, N. J., was high gun with 91, his handicap giving him second place with 98. Samuel Oldham, of Philadelphia, was third with 85-11-96 and E. L. Scofield, of New York, with 73-14-87, was fourth.

Everyone can't follow the presidential fashion in Florida fishing, but for those of us who are in these parts there are still plenty prizes to be caught in our Sale of men's suits. At 2 bargain prices!

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Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 64

WILLIAM J. TOUHEY
Ottawa, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Stratford in the Canadian Professional Hockey League (now the International H. L.) in the 1926-27 season. He was born at Ottawa, Ont. Canada, March 23, 1906. He is 5ft. 9in. in height, weighs about 160 pounds, shoots left-handed and plays center. His record:

1923-24—Ottawa College.
1924-25—Gunners, Ottawa City League.
1925-26—Montagnards, O. C. L.-Montreal Commercial League.
1926-27—Stratford, Canadian Professional Hockey League.
1927-28—Montreal, N. H. L.-Stratford, C. P. L.
1928-29—Montreal-Ottawa, National Hockey League.

Jaffee Now Leads in Skating Tourney

May Be Passed, However, Before the Championship Events Are Finished

NORTH AMERICA OUTDOOR SPEED-SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Skater and Home	Points
Irving Jaffee, New York	50
Frank Stack, Chicago	40
Alex Hurd, Toronto	40
Jack Shea, Lake Placid	30
Ray Murray, New York	10
Ross Robinson, Toronto	10

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. (AP)—The title in the North American amateur outdoor speed skating championships still is anybody's after two days of racing. No skater has a commanding lead.

Irving Jaffee of New York City was leading Wednesday night with 50 points. Close to him came Frank Stack of Chicago and Alex Hurd of Toronto, with 40 points apiece, and then there was Jack Shea of Lake Placid, present champion, who has 30 points and two days on the ice at home in which to gather more.

Shea did not add a point to his total Wednesday, though he won a race and set a world's record winning it. He set a fast pace all the way in the sixth of a mile, not counting toward the championships, and won in 24s., breaking the old mark by two-fifths of a second.

Hurd won the five-mile Eddie Whitby Memorial race, the only championship event skated Wednesday. Jaffee came in second and Ross Robinson of Toronto third. Jaffee climbed into the point lead by virtue of this second. Jaffee was in the lead at the final lap but Hurd wouldn't be denied. Shea dropped out in this event on the next to the last lap when he slipped.

The younger skaters also showed their class by setting three world's records. Arthur Pickering of New York City, set one in winning the half mile intermediate; Wilbur Marks of Chicago set another in the mile junior and Orlie Duffy of Toronto another in the sixth of a mile for boys under 14.

Stack of Chicago failed to place on Wednesday. His two second places Tuesday put him in the first day's lead. The summary of the senior events:

Five-Mile—Won by Alex Hurd, Toronto; Irving Jaffee, New York, second; Ross Robinson, Toronto, third. Time—15m. 58⅘s.

One-Sixth-Mile—Won by Jack Shea, Lake Placid; Ross Robinson, Toronto, second; Ray Murray, New York, third. Time—23m. 4⅘s.

C. M. BULL DEFEATS NORMAN F. TORRANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Only one match was played in the United States senior squash championship Wednesday at the Columbia University Club, those two standbys of former years of the Crescent Athletic Club, Charles M. Bull and Norman F. Torrance, encountering each other in the second round. Bull, the first winner of the veteran championship, emerged victor, after a strenuous battle, 15—11, 15—4, over his elder team mate, who is well past the half century mark, but is still a formidable player in the Class B ranks.

The holiday forced over the balance of the second and third-round matches scheduled. The summary:

UNITED STATES SENIOR SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—
Second Round

C. M. Bull, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Norman F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—11, 15—4.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Holy Cross 45, Harvard 25.
Princeton 27, Annapolis 23.
St. John's 34, Lehigh 25.
Conn. Aggies 39, St. Michael's 28.
St. Thomas 30, Springfield 23.
Williams 53, Northeastern 30.
Lowell T. S. 20, Norwich 19.
West Point 42, Amherst 25.
Rutgers 40, Lafayette 20.
St. Bonaventure 27, Crescent A. C. 22.
Columbia 32, Pennsylvania 18.
W. & J. 36, Carnegie Tech 24.
Duquesne 28, West Virginia 26.
Mercer 38, Chattanooga 30.
Davidson 32, Wake Forest 17.
La. Tech 31, La. Normal 30.
Indiana 39, Northwestern 31.
Loyola 26, No. Carolina 25.
Illinois Wes. 32, Millikin 14.
Tufts 32, Worcester P. I. 14.
Drake 30, Iowa State 22.
Nebraska 45, St. Louis 43.
Shurtleff 50, Illinois Col. 19.
Loyola 28, Catholic 24.
Doane 33, Midland 22.

TRUNKS WIN FIRST GAME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Canadian rules will be enforced tonight in the second of two basketball games between the London (Ont.) girls' basketball team and the Taylor Trunks of Chicago. The latter won the first game Wednesday night, 23 to 22, played under United States rules. Some 3000 turned out to see them at the Broadway Armory. Miss Violet Krubacek's basket in the last half minute of play won the game. Miss Marie Curtin led the night's scoring with seven baskets for Chicago.

TWO INDOOR TRACK REORDS ARE MADE

Miss Walsh and Bowman Each Better Former Marks

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Men and women track athletes had new indoor marks to try for today in the 45-yard sprint for men and the 220-yard sprint for women.

Miss Stella Walsh, Cleveland girl, shattered the world's record in winning the international 220 in 26 4-5s. at the annual games at the Meadowbrook Club, while Chester Bowman, Newark A. C., established new figures of 5s. flat in the 45-yard sprint.

Bowman's performance, however, will not stand as a world's record, for the 45-yard distance is not recognized in international competition. The best previous record was 5 1-10s., made by Percy Williams of Canada, in 1929.

Miss Walsh's feat erased the old indoor record of 28 4-5s., held jointly by Miss Ellen Brough of California, and Miss Catherine Donovan, Newark, N. J., but also equaled the outdoor mark for the distance made by Miss Brough last year. Miss Walsh finished about 5 yards ahead of Miss Dallas Creamer, Canadian star, with Miss Olive Krueger of Tennessee, third.

Although Canada was represented by the best of the girl athletes, the 440-yard international relay race for girls was the only event won by the Canadian team led by Miss Myrtle Cook, of Olympic fame. The time was 52s.

MINNESOTA DEFEATS CHICAGO SWIMMERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—First places in every event and seconds in all except the 200-yard breast stroke and the relays enabled the University of Minnesota swimming team to overwhelm the University of Chicago by a margin of 59 points to 16 in an Intercollegiate Conference meet here Wednesday night.

W. F. Stephenson '30, gained Chicago's only second place in an individual event by finishing close behind D. S. Kerr '32 of Minnesota in the breast-stroke race. Stephenson's team mate, J. J. McMahon '32, took third.

In the 150-yard back-stroke event, L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota's star at the reversed crawl, a former United States champion, had an easy time winning in 1m. 44s.

Kerr was the hero of the 300-yard medley race, starting his laps with a handicap when R. E. Hayden '31 trailed and giving Astos T. Huhtala '32, Minnesota anchorman, a margin with which to win handily. The summary:

40-Yard Freestyle Race—Won by T. H. Quail '32, Minnesota; Astos T. Huhtala '32, Minnesota, second; A. J. Brislin '31, Chicago, third. Time—20.6s.

100-Yard Freestyle Race—Won by R. W. Niemi '32, Minnesota; Astos T. Huhtala '32, Minnesota, second; Donald Moore '30, Chicago, third. Time—56.6s.

440-Yard Freestyle Race—Won by E. N. Lahti '31, Minnesota; T. K. Kelly '32, Minnesota, second; D. C. MacMillan '31, Chicago, third. Time—5m. 46.8s.

150-Yard Backstroke Race—Won by L. W. Marsh '31, Minnesota; R. E. Hayden '31, Minnesota, second; Gordon Rittenhouse '32, Chicago, third. Time—1m. 44s.

200-Yard Breaststroke Race—Won by D. S. Kerr '32, Minnesota; W. F. Stephenson '30, Chicago, second; J. J. McMahon '32, Chicago, third. Time—2m. 50.4s.

Fancy Diving—Won by W. W. Nappa '30, Minnesota, 98 points; M. E. Ostrander '31, Minnesota, second, 81 points; Gordon Rittenhouse '32, Chicago, third, 74 points.

160-Yard Relay Race—Won by Minnesota (C. J. Lind '30, R. E. Hayden '31, R. W. Niemi '32, C. O. Waldenich '32) Chicago, second (J. J. Silverstein '30, Donald Moore '30, A. J. Brislin '31, D. C. MacMillan '31). Time—1m. 18.4s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Minnesota (R. E. Hayden '31, D. S. Kerr '32, Astos T. Huhtala '32); Chicago, second (Gordon Rittenhouse '32, W. F. Stephenson '30, Donald Moore '30). Time—3m. 28.2s.

PELL WINS RACQUET TOURNEY

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y. (AP)—Clarence C. Pell, national racquet title holder, defeated Lord Aberdare of England in the final round of the Gold Racquet tournament Wednesday, 15—10, 15—6, 15—12. Aberdare was runner-up to Pell for the title in 1928.

HARVARD NINE OUTLOOK GOOD

Only Two Positions Concern Coach Mitchell—Squad Out Feb. 25

Catcher and first base are the positions which seem to be the only serious problems confronting Coach Fred F. Mitchell of the Harvard baseball team, when possibilities are considered for another strong Crimson nine in 1930. Coach Mitchell recently said, "Harvard should have a fairly strong team to put onto the field the coming season, especially so in the pitching end. A good catcher and first baseman are what we need most."

It is hard to tell definitely, at this time, just how the team will shape up, but the Crimson had an exceptionally strong freshman nine and, with the help of those players coming up, Coach Mitchell should have some fine material to work with. And those who are acquainted with the former big-league pitcher, and catcher, and the work he has done, know that Harvard will be well represented if he has the men to work with. The Crimson has been in the front line in baseball ever since he took the position, four years ago.

Although the positions named seem to be the only ones open at this time, it is possible that a veteran or two may be replaced. "Any position on the team is open as far as that goes," replied Mr. Mitchell. "If a man coming up for the first time can show me that he is better suited for a place on the team than one of the veterans, then that man will fill the position." This has taken place more than once in recent years.

Devens Fine Prospect

"Best prospect I ever saw," "One fine pitcher," "Best freshman pitcher in years." These remarks have been heard around the Crimson campus more than once when the name of Charles Devens '32 is mentioned. Because of his brilliant record, established while playing on the freshman team last season, this sophomore is considered one of the best prospects to step into a varsity position, in many years. His magnificent work contributed a great deal to the success of the first-year nine, which lost only one game last spring.

Devens no doubt will be placed at the top of the pitching staff, with W. K. Page '31 and W. H. MacHale '31, two veterans, who will be called upon to do their share of duty. Both of the latter named performed well last season, each winning his share of games. It is also possible that the freshman team will send up one or two more men who can be counted on to take his turn in the box now and then.

The catching position appears to be a fairly hard problem for Coach Mitchell to solve. S. L. Batchelder '31 is the only veteran returning who saw any amount of service last year. T. W. Gilligan '31, is also listed as a receiver, but it is expected that he will be given a permanent outfield place because of his hitting. J. D. Dudley '31 and E. L. Sims '31 of the second varsity team will be looked upon to catch their share of games. J. E. Sheldon '32, who caught Devens on the freshman team last year, is also a likely candidate for the position.

First Base Open

Turning next to the infield, one comes to the only other apparently weak spot on the team—first base. When J. A. Prior '29 graduated last June, the Crimson lost a very valuable asset to the team. Coach Mitchell, however, is sure that by changing his men around he can take care of the vacancy. B. H. Ticknor '30, captain-elect of the 1930 Crimson nine, may be shifted from his outfield position, to first. W. B. Wood Jr. '32, another football star and shortstop on the 1929 freshman nine, will be given a trial along with Ticknor. Wood is tall, a good fielder, and a good hitter, and because of this should find a position somewhere on the squad.

Second base is well taken care of, as Captain-elect F. E. Nugent '30 is looked upon as a fixture as far as that infield post is concerned. The new captain undertook a great deal when he stepped into the position left vacant by the former star Crimson athlete, J. B. Chase '28. However, he did this in fine shape and 1930 promises to be his best season on the diamond. E. A. Mays Jr. '32 is worthy of honorable mention. He played at second beside Wood on the first-year nine and no doubt will be given several chances to fill in for his captain; for, as the situation now stands, he is the leading candidate for that position in 1931. J. J. Carver '30 of the varsity squad and R. G. Des Roches '32 with the Freshman, are looked upon as likely prospects.

E. H. McGrath '31 is a veteran of last season, and said by Coach Mitchell to be one of the most talented players that he ever coached at Harvard. His regular position was shortstop, but with such good material as Wood, Mays and several others around, he may be moved to third base or the outfield. That shift, of course, depends entirely on the way the sophomores show up.

Donaghy Graduated

The graduating of G. E. Donaghy '29, last year's captain and third baseman, left the team comparatively weak in that department. However, Coach Mitchell is not particularly concerned about this opening, as the showing of McGrath, H. L. Huxtable '30 and P. A. Ketchum '31 of the second varsity, and E. J. Vogel '32 and Warren Delano '32 of the freshmen, were all of first-class quality. These four men should each put up a stubborn battle for the position.

The outfield seems to be well taken care of. The leading candidates are Ticknor and B. H. Bassett '31, varsity veterans, whose hitting and fielding contributed greatly to the success of last year's nine. Gilligan, as mentioned before, will no doubt be given a regular outfielder's berth. E. D. W. Sprague '32, A. J. Lupien '32 and R. F. Gleason '32 from the freshman and T. G. O'Niel '30, M. T. Crehan '30 and Rodgers Donaldson '30 of the second varsity, are likely candidates. With this exceptionally fine material to work with, the battle for an outfield post promises to be keen.

Crimson varsity battery candidates will be called out by Coach Mitchell on Feb. 25, the meeting scheduled for 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The remainder of the squad will report one week later. The freshmen will meet on the same day in each case, two hours later.

PICK-UPS

PITTSBURGH fans are very much pleased over the fact that Max G. Carey will don a Pirate uniform again in 1930, not as a player, however, but in the capacity of coach. The veteran outfielder and brilliant base stealer will work under the Pittsburgh management for the sixteenth year. In 1911 he played his first season with the Pirates under the management of Fred Clarke, and remained with them for 15 years, until he was released to Brooklyn on waivers, Aug. 20, 1926. Brooklyn found room in their outfield for him in '27 and '28 but released him unconditionally during the 1929 World Series. In 19 years of service seen in the National League he has stolen 728 bases, and for 10 seasons —1913, '15, '16, '17, '18, '20, '22, '23, '24 and '25—led his league in that department. His magnificent record as a player will long be remembered by followers of baseball.

Friends of Connie Mack and all ardent fans of the game, are no doubt pleased to learn of the presentation of the Edward W. Bok award to the veteran manager of the Athletics. His many years of faithful service, both as a leader in baseball and a citizen of Philadelphia, have marked him as an outstanding figure in the progress of the national sport. That he will enjoy unlimited success in years to come, is hoped by all.

Word comes from St. Louis to the effect that the Cardinals have signed George Watkins, outfielder, to play with the National League club during the coming season. He batted .337 with the Rochester International League Club in 1929, while taking part in 139 games.

The entire roster of the Chicago Cubs is ready to make the trip to Catalina Island, Calif., and begin the work of spring training. The announcement comes from that city that every player on the club has signed his contract for 1930.

Carl O. Hubbell, the only pitcher in the National League in 1929 to pitch a no-hit game, has signed his contract for next season. He is a member of the New York Giants.

DARTMOUTH FRESHMEN ELECT

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Richard Jackson '33 of Medford, Mass., was chosen captain of the Dartmouth College freshman hockey team on Wednesday. The new leader plays left wing and has been outstanding in the four games which his team has engaged in this season. Jackson prepared for Dartmouth at Phillips Andover Academy, where he was active in hockey, football and swimming. He also played on the Dartmouth freshman football team last fall.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Harvard 14, M. I. T. 2.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Princeton 18, Columbia 12.

BY-PLAYS

Yale High in "Athletics-for-All"

WHEN speaking of those colleges which are conducting their sports on the basis of athletics for all, Yale University must not be omitted. Figures which were recently made public by the Yale Athletic Association show that about 1200 students are competing in varsity, junior varsity and freshman winter sports, and this does not include those who are on various class teams. This latter number is estimated at about 200.

This is said to be a record number for a winter season. It is also interesting to note how successful teams always draw students to their ranks. Yale has held the swimming championship so long that it is hard to remember any other title holder, and no doubt this is one of the reasons why swimming and waterpolo have attracted the most students. No less than 325 are taking part in these sports, and it is also interesting to note that the coaches of these squads do not drop any of the candidates, but keep them practicing or playing right through the season. Crew is another one of the successful sports at Yale, and, while it is undoubtedly the severest one from the viewpoint of hard work, 200 students turned out for it. Boxing, wrestling, track and fencing were the other sports which registered 100 or more, and again these are the sports in which Yale ranks highest in its competition against Harvard.

* * *

Gophers Need to Improve Kicking

Losing four "Big Ten" football games in four seasons by a margin of four points must come pretty close to being some kind of a football record. That is what University of Minnesota has done since 1925. In 1926 they lost their game to Michigan, 7 to 6. In 1928 they lost to Iowa, 7 to 6, and Northwestern, 10 to 9, and in 1929 they lost to Michigan, 7 to 6. The point-after-touchdown is certainly an important part of collegiate football.

* * *

Oklahoma Takes a Fine Stand

Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the University of Oklahoma, will gain commendation from many sources, and especially from the athletic coaching profession, for the standards he recently announced as forming the basis of Oklahoma's athletic policy.

At Oklahoma, Dr. Bizzell stated, members of athletic and coaching staffs are not employed for a term of years with a time limit on expiring contracts, but they are employed on the same basis of tenure as other faculty members. They are employed on the full-time basis, and the terms of employment are not contingent on their success in turning out championship teams.

These policies are in accord with sound educational practice, and, convinced of their soundness, the university administration refuses to be disturbed by overzealous enthusiasts for athletics. This statement is timely in view of the clamor over the string of defeats encountered by the Sooner basketball team.

If more universities would follow the example set by Oklahoma, the athletic coaching profession would become more stabilized, and especially football coaches might be content with smaller salaries. They might even get along on salaries no higher than those of the university presidents.

* * *

Better Relations in the "Big Ten"

Better relations between rival teams and the officials and the spectators have been observed at most of the basketball games in the "Big Ten" this year. There has been a gradual improvement for several seasons. So far this season no fouls have been reported as called against the local teams on account of the spectators disapproving of decisions in an unruly manner. Part of this better condition is due to the practice of having Maj. J. L. Griffith assign the officials, so that no official feels that he owes his appointment to either of the rival coaches.

But more credit is probably due to the athletic directors at the various institutions, who have been active in building up respect for basketball officials. Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran athletic director at University of Chicago, for example, prints the following message on all basketball programs:

"Chicago has always had a good reputation for fair and sportsmanlike treatment of visiting teams, and the officials of our games. Our visitors tonight are our guests. Let us accord them every courtesy which belongs to honorable sportsmen and friendly rivals. Furthermore, under no circumstances should the decisions of the officials be questioned."

THREE MORE RED SOX SIGN

President J. A. R. Quinn of the Boston American League Baseball Club, as usual, seems to be having very little trouble getting his players lined up for the coming season. Three more signed contracts have been received in the Red Sox office at Fenway Park. Robert A. Asbjornson, catcher, and Huey Harmon and William L. Bayne, pitchers, are evidently satisfied with the terms offered them and have affixed their signatures to 1930 contracts.

PITTSBURGH CATCHER SIGNS

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Ralston B. Hemsley, Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club catcher, conferred with Pirate officials on Wednesday and announced afterward he had signed his 1930 contract. Hemsley said he had received an increase in salary.

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT

NEW YORK—Alpha Portland Cement Company for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net profit of $1,815,018 after charges and federal taxes.

VIRGINIAN PRINTERS TO HONOR PIONEER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A tablet in memory of William Parks, who established the first permanent printing press in Virginia 200 years ago, will be erected in Williamsburg during the week beginning March 18, at the time of the Richmond Printing Exposition.

Prominent Virginians will be invited to be present and receive the tablet which will be erected as near as possible to the site of William Parks' early labors in the printing trade. Efforts are now being made to have his old print shop rebuilt as part of the present Williamsburg restoration plan.

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CUBANS QUICKLY TAKE ON WAYS OF AMERICANS

Havana Adopts Utilitarian Methods of United States—Tropical Charm in Haiti

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has presented a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This is the eighteenth and last article of the series.

By FRED H. LANGWORTHY
City Editor, the Havana Post

Cuba—land of perpetual summer; of warm, lazy days and soft, tropical nights; of gay carnival evenings a-gleam with color, and gray, moss-covered fortresses asleep in a dream of Old Spain—represents the battle-ground of Old World tradition and New World change.

Nature has helped this Pearl of the Caribbean, uniting its beauty and utility with the charm of the tropics. Climate, soil and situation work together in such harmony that almost anything that grows anywhere grows there. Its metals range from gold to lead; its forests yield the most precious woods; its sun-bleached plains produce 5,000,000 tons of sugar a year; its jungles teem with game and its tall mountains overlook one of the loveliest and bluest seas in the world.

In the friendly, peace-loving Cuban who inhabits this fragrant land is the blood of many races. From this commingling of white, black and brown, there has developed a handsome, intelligent, warm-hearted, generous, progressive race who, when put to the test, exhibit ambition and enterprise.

Much Americanized

The Cuban of today is Americanized to a large degree, probably much more than any other Latin. Thousands act, think, talk and look like Americans, wear American clothes, ride in American cars, use American furniture and machinery, send their children to American schools and eat some American food. Many of them speak English and a knowledge of the tongue is becoming more and more necessary every day.

Much of the Old World touch is given Cuba through the many Spaniards, chiefly Galicians and Asturians, and their direct descendants, who call Cuba home. All maintain the proverbial Spanish pride, cling tenaciously to their customs and form the backbone of many Cuban enterprises. Without them Cuba would probably not be as advanced as it is. They form the aristocracy of Cuba in reality, although there are plenty of Cuban families which occupy the same plane.

The color line is not rigidly drawn in the island republic, and this democratic quality makes for unusual happiness among the tinted masses. The white Cuban is usually considerate of his colored compatriot and both are political equals, nor does the Government make any distinction in employing them.

Today no ripple disturbs the Cuban's friendship for the Spaniards, and as a race the Spaniards are too much like Americans to feel resentment for what is past.

Peddlers at Nightfall

A mark of the Old World noticeable in Cuba is the system of street peddlers. In the fruit season the songs of the peddlers are heard on every street. After nightfall other men come with small pushcarts selling ice cream, ringing a small bell. Scissors-grinders use a set of pipes. Vendors of all manner of cloth have a musical bell attached to their cart, but the Cuban housewife learns the sound of each and knows without looking through her shutters what each man is selling.

In their home life the Cuban families are happy, and the family ties are very close. Their homes are commodious, with thick walls to keep out the heat of the sun, high ceilings, and only shutters to cover the windows.

Each street is a narrow chasm between two solid rows of stone fronts to the edge of the narrow sidewalks and anywhere from two to four stories high. Each floor of the building is a residence of one family, or the family may occupy two floors, or again a floor may be divided into small apartments, for two or more small families. All are of stone, with tile floors, iron-grilled balconies over the street, and marble stairways.

Hustling Metropolis

The Cuban women have not as yet the privilege of voting, and due to the Old World idea of their men, spend their time in the home. However, a revolt against the traditions of yesterday can now be seen to some extent, and among the younger Cuban girls there is a tendency to take an active part in the business world. Schools for shorthand and typewriting have been established. More and more of the young women are studying practical business courses and taking positions in office and store.

The Cubans are often accused of laziness by Americans, but a trip to Havana usually shows the fallacy of the accusation. It is true that the Cuban has a "siesta" from 11 to 2, but few can work in the intense heat of noon. It is true that he procrastinates at times. Yet the visitor sees huge developments being made in highways, public works, schools, hospitals and construction; he finds Cuba teeming with activity; he finds Havana a busy, hustling metropolis of industry and commerce, and wonders at the progressiveness.

He finds Havana a city of huge buildings, wonderful architecture, modern stores and hotels, undreamed of cleanliness and beauty. He finds the country well developed in farms and plantations. He finds a huge natural harbor busy with world commerce, energy and enterprise on all sides, and laziness almost unknown. The scope of the work of the Cuban Department of Public Works is huge, embracing the construction of the national highway from end to end of the island, building of a huge aqueduct which will make drought an unknown thing in the dry parts of the island, and other improvements which are steadily making Cuba one of the most progressive of Pan-American nations. The new Capitol building in Havana is considered the most beautiful building in Latin America, surpassing that of the United States in size and magnificence.

The school system in the cities is adequate and efficient, resembling that of the United States. The demand for education is more and more on the increase, and illiteracy comparatively slight, except in the country far inland where heretofore lack of good roads has hindered the advance of civilization.

Old World Jaunts

Through the governmental departments, efforts are being made to develop all resources of the island. Although Cuba is mainly an agricultural country, there are sections that contain rich mining deposits, much of which is being developed by American firms. The Government at the present time is giving much attention to agriculture, truck-farming, and raising of cattle. Tobacco and sugar are the two main crops and the island enjoys a brisk trade with other countries in these two products. In addition, a number of small industries are being started, such as the manufacture of rope shoes, furniture from the various Cuban woods, tropical clothing, brick and tile.

To the tourist, Havana presents a rich field of exploration. One can wander down narrow, crooked streets and be at once in a part of the Old World, or can motor along wide, palm-lined boulevards like those of the most modern American cities. There are huge cathedrals, ancient and still, like those of France and Spain; old fortresses gray with age brooding on their yesterdays. Around him on the busy streets he hears a babble of tongues, Spanish, English, Chinese, French and German, and can see people of all nations passing in an endless, colorful stream.

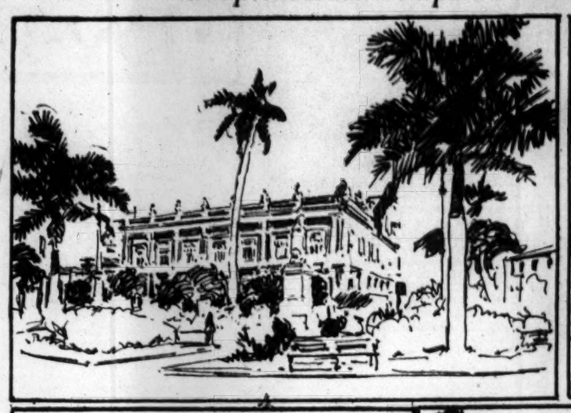
Glimpse of Haiti

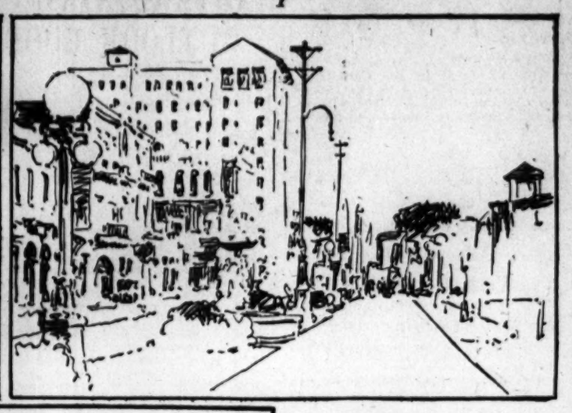
Few people know that the island of Santo Domingo, second largest of the West Indian group, contains two separate nations. Yet there is the Republic of Haiti, the western portion of the island east of Cuba, and the Dominican Republic, occupying the eastern and central portions of the isle, both of which claim to be "the land that Columbus loved" and the birthplace of Western civilization.

The people of the Dominican Republic mainly are of blended Spanish, Indian and Negro blood, with a small proportion of white descendants of the Spanish and foreign merchants. In Haiti there are about 3000 white foreigners; otherwise the population consists of blacks and mulattoes with a strain of French and Spanish.

Travelers in the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti find business opportunities available in a country just now entering a period of intensive internal development. They also find a beautiful tropical island, though the climate is really semitropical, with towering mountain ranges and broad valleys, and with hundreds of towns, rivers and mountains intimately connected with world history. Growing of sugar, cotton, tobacco, cacao, coffee and fruits constitute the main industry, and there is a large amount of undeveloped mineral resources. Primary education is free and compulsory in both republics, but instruction is in a backward state in the rural districts.

Tropical Ease Tempers Modern Trend in Picturesque Cuba





Upper Left—Ornate Grounds in Front of the Senate Building at Havana. Upper Right—Havana's "Prado" Famous Promenade in the Center of the Capital, in Front of the City's Leading Hotels and Stores. Lower Left—Stylish Suburban Residence, Typical of Many to Be Found Around the Outskirts of Cuba's Population Centers. Lower Right—All That Is Needed for Rural Comfort in Cuba's Villages; a Thatched Cabin, or "Bohio," in Which the Native and His Family Make Their Home.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 14

Vocal and Instrumental

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Judson House, tenor; Walter Preston, baritone; concert orchestra (WJZ Chain). Three familiar ballads by Preston, Fjelde and House, in order named. Fjelde-Preston duet. MacDowell, Herbert and Glazounoff by orchestra. Stars of Melody" period. 7:30.

Toscha Seidel, violinist; Lois Bennett, soprano; concert orchestra (Brown—CBS transcontinental). 8.

"Broadcasting Broadway" (WEAF Chain). Devoted entirely to musical comedy and operetta music of Romberg, Herbert, Kern, Gershwin, Kalman and Strauss. Muriel Wilson, soprano; Lois Adams, contralto; Robert Simmons, tenor; concert orchestra direction of Harold Sanford. 9:30.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Leo O'Rourke, tenor; Sacha Fidelman, violinist; Cavaliers, male quartet; concert orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Dichmont and Herbert ballads by Miss Dragonette; duet, "Look for the Silver Lining," with Mr. O'Rourke; "Hit the Deck" music and "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," with the quartet; Hubay's "Hungarian Dance" by violinist; small works by orchestra under Rosario Bourdon. 8.

Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; mixed chorus; concert orchestra (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Saint-Saëns's aria, "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," "O Dry Those Tears," a Teresa Del Riego ballad, and "In the Gloaming" by Miss Lennox; Speaks's "Sylvia" by vocal group; Sousa march, talkie tune, Mascagni aria and Padilla's "Valencia" by orchestra. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; concert orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Fancy Our Meeting" from new Broadway musical comedy runs through entire program. Duncan Sisters' talkie tune, featured excerpts from "Wildflower" and waltz, "Silver Moon," from "My Maryland, by orchestra specialties by quartet. 10.

Orchestral

Rochester Civic Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor (WJZ Chain International). Principal work, Mozart's "Concerto for Violin in D Major." Single opening work, Beethoven's "Egmont Overture." 3:15.

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Finch, Titl, Lacome, Saint-Saëns, Chopin, three Wagner selections, Iljinski and Mendelssohn by concert orchestra under the direction of Max Dolin. 4.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Sentiment of the day from operettas of Herbert and Romberg. 6.

"The Musical Foursome" (CBS transcontinental). Semi-classical and classical. 6.

Curtis Institute Orchestra, Emil Mlynarski, conductor (CBS transcontinental). Orchestra students of the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia. Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan"; Smetana's "Bartered Bride." 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Opera and ballet suite excerpts. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator — WEAF Chain). Bringing three noted women to the microphone —Susan B. Anthony, social reformer; Anna Howard Shaw, woman suffragist, and Xantippe, sharp-tongued spouse of Socrates. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Uncle Bob Sherwood" (Dixie—WJZ Chain). The glamour of the "big top." 7:30.

"Myles Standish" (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). Great soldier, faint-hearted lover. 8:45.

"Alpha and Omega Opera Company De Luxe, Inc." (WEAF Chain). The parson, having a good bass voice, is dragged into the Negro grand opera company to essay the rôle of Mephistopheles in Faust. 10.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Hank Simmons Show Boat (CBS transcontinental). Exercising a natural prerogative the Show Boat now moves on the radio waves to Friday evening. Presenting an Irish comedy sketch entitled "Willie Reilley, Junior." 11.

"Sketch Book" (Hamilton-Brown-WJZ Chain transcontinental). Sketches drawn from the great musical comedy of life. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Will Osbourne and His Park Central Orchestra; Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS transcontinental). Half hour each. 6:30 and 7.

Ben Bernie and His Congress Hotel Orchestra (WJZ Chain). From Chicago. 8.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Cliequot-WEAF Chain). 9.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Dinner dance period. 6. (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Late evening period. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and His Hotel St. Regis Orchestra; Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). One hour each. 11 and 12.

Popular Vocal

May Breen and Peter de Rose (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes of voice, piano and "uke." 7:15.

Lannie Ross, tenor; vocal trio (Raybestos-WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Billy Jones and Ernie Hare (Interwoven-WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Ernie, we started in on this Interwoven program a year ago tonight." "That's so, Bill, and we've been with the NBC ever since they had 10 vice-presidents." And so on. 9.

Recitalists

Pauline Haggard, contralto - pianist (WJZ Chain). Four popular vocals. Schumann's "Novelette" on piano. 6:45.

Talks

"New York's Museum of Modern Art" (WEAF Chain). A. Conger Goodyear, first president of the Museum of Modern period. Mr. Goodyear as trustee of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy secured some of the best examples of the paintings by Cézanne, Gaugin, Matisse, and Picasso. 5:15.

"My Bookhouse Story Time" (Bookhouse-CBS). Children's feature by Russell Pratt. 5:45.

The Listener Speaks

WITH the changing of time for the "Evening Stars" program from noon to 3:30 on Wednesday afternoons, the nature of the presentations has been altered, too. Originally a concert by leading NBC artist stars of evening radiocasts, it has been changed to include dramatic sketches with a small proportion of music filling out the half-hour. The entertainment is distributed by the WEAF chain, including the Toronto station.

The first of the new series was dedicated to Station WEEI, the Boston link in this chain. Will Dodge of this station, directed Ludwig Laurier's orchestra for the occasion, and Carlton Dickerman also represented WEEI as guest announcer. The Boston station was responsible too for what was described as a tabloid pageant devoted to electricity.

The first scene showed the Boston born and bred Benjamin Franklin in his Philadelphia home in 1750. His wife was the dubious onlooker in the living room of the Pine Street house as Franklin prepared to apply an electric charge stored in imported Leyden jars to a turkey which probably did not appreciate the signal honor of its position.

Stronger disapproval was forthcoming, however, from a representative of the forces of righteousness in the City of Brotherly Love—who somehow felt that lightning was the specially reserved weapon of a deity who must have been more Homeric than Christian.

Having been told that he should tremble at the thought of tampering with such sacred things, Franklin remarked, "It is time we trembled less and experimented more."

The scene then shifted to show one of Bell's early experiments with "harmonic telegraph" and telephone. This was followed by another incident in the history of Boston—which as Mr. Dickerman remarked is just as much associated with landmarks of peaceful progress as it is with other famous incidents connected with the struggle for liberty.

This incident was a performance of "Iolanthe" in 1882 for which Thomas Edison personally directed the use of electric light for stage illumination for the first time. An amusing detail was the consternation among the players who were forced to revise their methods of make-up in order to look their best in the new and brighter illumination.

The only NBC studio artist to be heard in the program was Richard Maxwell, tenor, who sang "Long, Long Ago," at the beginning and "Why," at the end.

The idea of arranging for different chain stations to prepare entertainments of this kind which can act as introductions to them and to their own cities seems a very desirable thing. It is another example of the realization that chain radiocasting does not necessarily exert a centralizing tendency, for its possibilities are just as great in the collection of worth-while material from all parts of the country as they are in the distribution of whatever is selected. Thus the eventual influence of the chains is not so much to centralize as to unify the whole country.

D. M.

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Cunningham RADIO TUBES

ting of a garden in Versailles, the lines gleamed like tiny shafts of silver. The play brought a storm of applause for those whose excellent acting carried the piece to an entirely plausible conclusion. In all, an evening of enjoyment, both for the audience, and to all appearances, for those taking part in the performance.

Boston Stage Notes

New plays next Monday include "The New Moon," operetta with music by Romberg, at the Shubert; "Robin Hood," in the series of revivals at the Majestic, and "The Ghost Train" once more at the Copley.

"The Merry Widow," next following revival at the Majestic, will open March 3.

Continuing pieces are "Simple Simon" at the Colonial; "Babes in Toyland" at the Majestic and "The Middle Watch" at the Copley; all in their final week.

Angna Enters will give a program of her "Compositions in Dance Form" at the Hotel Statler next Monday afternoon.

Speeds Public Works to Aid Hoover Plan

Public improvement projects ordered by Gov. Frank G. Allen to stimulate employment will be started in Massachusetts earlier than usual this year.

Activities of the Department of Conservation, the Metropolitan District Commission and the Highway Department will be speeded up, it was announced at the Governer's office following a conference of a group of state officials.

Those attending the conference with the Governor included W. L. Bazeley, Commissioner of Conservation; Davis B. Keniston, Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission; Richard Hale and Herman MacDonald, commissioners of the Department of Public Works; Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Arthur W. Jones and Henry L. Shattuck, members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

It also was announced that the Governor is communicating with the cities and larger towns, requesting them to co-operate with the State Administration in advancing necessary public works.

HARVARD TO RECEIVE RESIDUE OF ESTATE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Harvard University is named residuary legatee in the will of Gregory S. Bryan, retired manufacturer, who left an estate valued at $977,882. An inventory of the estate was filed in the probate court at Washington, Connecticut, Feb. 12, by the Bridgeport Trust Company trustee.

The will provides a $300,000 bequest to the town of Washington for a memorial and eight bequests of $1000 each. The residue is left to Harvard University.

Theaters

Boston University Plays

Tuesday night, in Jordan Hall, the Boston University Women's Council sponsored three one-act plays by Elizabeth Lawton, under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert. The first play, "La Loca," had a first performance last year and made a most favorable impression. This year the cast included Dulcie James, Florence Gale and Lorraine Foat Holmes. It is not too much to say that the performance this year was of professional dimensions and again made a profound impression upon the large audience.

"Lava," the second play in the group, had its first performance Tuesday night. The cast included Michele, Ernest Bonanno; Maria, Amalia Raspe; The Priest, Hugh Wallace Smith; Amalia, May Ediss, remembered as a former Copley player. The story revolves about lava from Mount Vesuvius which threatens a small village. Through the tenacious faith of Amalia the river of lava is stayed. Upon Miss Ediss fell the burden of carrying the action to a sweeping climax, and the storm of applause which greeted her at the fall of the curtain must have been most gratifying, both to herself and her friends. The others in the cast were adequate.

"The Moon Moth," frankly phantasy, was beautifully staged and charmingly costumed, the cast comprising Francis Feeney as The Englishman, Anne Eagleston Kydd as La Marquise, Hugh Ardale as Le Marquis, and Norman Strauss as The Gardener. In the moonlit set-

CURLEY BACKS PROGRAM FOR AVIATION WORK

Plan Is Part of Outline for Extended Development of Boston Harbor

A five-year airport improvement program which, it is believed, will give to Boston some of the finest aviation facilities in the country, is planned on the basis of the immediate expansion program now before the Legislature, according to James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Lands and Harbors, Mayor Curley urged approval of the bill to permit the State to lease to the city 40 acres of mud flats adjacent to the East Boston airport.

"This plan," said Mayor Curley, which would permit the development of a Class A airport, is only part of an ambitious program for the industrial and commercial development of the Boston Harbor.

"The next step is the $1,000,000 development of Governors Island, by leveling it off and using the material to fill in the Bird Island flats for shipping, industrial and aviation development purposes."

Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel, told the committee that Boston planned to spend $250,000 for immediate improvement if the State would lease the land, using the funds for filling in and the building of new runways. A total of $100,000 would also be used for construction of a concrete-ramp seaplane base.

Waldo Brown of the Colonial Airways, emphasized the need for longer runways. These will be necessary for 40-passenger, tri-motored airplanes, he said, such as his company plans to use on the Boston-New York passenger and mail line.

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THE HOME FORUM

An Open Letter to a Californian

SOMEWHERE in Connecticut
January, 1930

Dear Friend:

I have read your letter of commiseration with amused delight, grateful for the friendly tone of it and clearly recognizing its cordial intent. You ask me why I should continue to "struggle" with the New England winter, not to mention the New England spring and summer and autumn, when I might reside in a state where the sun shines all year long, where snow is seen only on the distant mountain tops, and where January is hardly distinguishable from June. Although I am not certain that you are asking for information or that you think this question can be answered satisfactorily in any way, I am glad to make what explanation I can.

In reading what I have to say for myself, you will please not forget—as I think you must have done while writing the letter before me—that I have spent five full years in California, that I can speak of it with some knowledge and authority. Five years—is that a sufficient period in which to decide so important a matter? At any rate, it is all the time I have to spend on the question at issue between us, and I, at least, consider that I have given the Golden State a fair trial. I know it both north and south, both east and west—in so far as it has such lateral dimensions—both its plains and its mountains, its inland country and its seacoast. I know its islands, its cities, its open country. During my time there I spent alternate week-ends at the shore and in a mountain canyon. And so you will see that if I still prefer Connecticut the fault cannot very well lie in any ignorance of California's superior charms; it must be, rather, that I am in some way unworthy.

In that conclusion, I think, your chambers of commerce, your business men, your local newspapers, and all your "realtors" would heartily agree, thus making the vote unanimous. Or, if I should stand out against such an array of authority, I could only bring in a separate report from a pitiful minority of one. This I am not especially concerned to do. Rather, I accept the verdict cheerfully, admitting that I am somehow unworthy. But just how unworthy, and how did I become so? There lies the question.

Well, now, let us take for an example what you say about snow—a thing, as you remark, which is almost unknown in your part of the country except as a distant spectacle. Ah, how well I know this, and how many a time during those five years in California I have looked longingly at the clouds and fog-banks lumbering up from the coast with a sad certainty that, although they might just possibly but most improbably spill a drop of rain, they could not bring one single silver wavering flake of snow. In order to see snow, I used to take an electric car and travel *thirty miles and climb six or eight* miles more on foot; and it is a fact that some of the most memorable hours I have known in your State were spent far up the flanks of Mount Wilson and Mount Lowe among the flying flakes. From this assertion you will gather that I actually like snow. The snow is falling now outside my window, filling our little Connecticut with wonder, drawing veils of mystery between us and the most familiar landscape, quieting our hearts with beneficent unearned beauty. Your newspapers, tomorrow morning, would no doubt refer to this peaceful sifting fall as a "blizzard," but the fact is that we have had no more than six inches all this winter and some of us are hoping for about six feet more. Furthermore, since the worst may as well be told at once, the temperature stands well below the freezing point here in Connecticut, and we have thick ice on all our lakes and ponds. What the newspapers of California will say about this fairly normal and wholly desirable phenomenon I can fancy because I used to read those newspapers, but the fact is that all the sensible people here are delighted with the cold and hope the ice will last. Yesterday I skated for an hour, and I shall go forth to the pond again as soon as this letter is finished. It would be unkind to ask how many years it has been since you went skating, and also it would be unnecessary, because of course it has been just as long as you have resided in California.

I am not sure that you have ever known the happiness of striding against a Northeaster that is armed with innumerable small bullets of sleet, or that you know the joy of the snowshoe trail leading into the solemnly quiet woods; but if you do not know these things, can you be as fair to Connecticut as I can be to California? Have the enterprise and persistence of your local boosters convinced you that New England is unpleasant in winter? Perhaps that is because neither they nor you have ever fully known this country. Do you never consider the not very noble or disinterested motives of these gentry, and are you wholly at the mercy of advertising? Must you accept your opinions at secondhand from those who talk as they do—at least to begin with—chiefly because they have "something to sell"? At this point, then, I will bring in a minority report, and I will say that to one American at least—to one, remember, who has seen both things—a single New England snowstorm is worth about one solid month of southern Californian sunshine.

Sunshine I like as well as anyone. I enjoy it so much, in fact, that I like to have it properly contrasted. And good as it is, sunshine is only one of nature's manifold aspects. To have it continue day after day, month in and month out, is like being obliged to stare incessantly at a "smile that won't come off," a smile that grows to look at length just a little inane and comes to resemble a grin.

Oh, I suppose it all reduces to this. that I am deeply in love with nature—**not, let me hasten to say, in the** mawkish or sham-ecstatic sense of those who snivel and yawp about the "Great Out o' Doors" and the "Big Open Spaces" but, as I have said, "deeply." For this reason, I want as much of nature as I can get. I want her smiles and frowns, her caresses and her buffets, her allurements and her challenges. Who am I to pick and choose among her seasons or her moods, to say that I will have such an expression of her total self but not the others? The rain is as dear to me as the sunshine, and winter as fair as spring—just as bowlders are quite as beautiful as violets. Half a year is not enough for me, because I have fallen in love with the whole year.

And I think I know fairly well how all this came to be. Ever since my ancestors—and yours as well—came up out of the Punjab ten thousand years or more ago, they have known the rigors of the northern blast, they have known bitter sleet and driving rain and whirling snow. When I hear my friend the North Wind call, therefore, I have no thought of taking the next train to California or even that for Florida; I give thanks that I am here in Connecticut, one of his stamping grounds, to meet and greet him, to laugh with him as my fathers without number have so long done.

But all this, as I have said, is no more than an attempt to explain wherein I am unfit for California. You must not suppose that I have any notion of applying what I say about myself to others or to you, for I realize quite fully what a large number of different kinds of people it takes to make up a fully populated world, and I am cheered rather than otherwise to observe that the varieties of human nature are still numerous and show no signs of giving out. My purpose is only to suggest a few of the reasons why I personally, together with a few others who dwell contentedly here in New England, would not exchange it for California at its sunniest, even if you should offer us a bungalow and an oil well and a pepper tree to boot. There is no use in sending us orange blossoms—although of course we are charmed by your kind intentions—because we actually prefer the trailing arbutus. Neither is there any use in sending us photographs of orange trees in blossom with snow-covered mountains in the background, because that will only remind us how hard the snow is to get at.

Yet we are glad you have found a place so much to your liking out there. Very glad. What an admirable arrangement it is that our country should contain both a land of almost perpetual sunshine and a land of the rounded year! After another century, when the sifting process now so merrily going forward is complete, there will be about one hundred millions in southern California—how fortunate that you like large cities!—and a mere sprinkling of lonely enthusiasts in these eastern wilds, these less habitable portions of the continent. As you, no doubt, are saying: those who like snow and ice and winter winds can have them, and welcome. And I am glad, for my part, that those who like sunshine all the year round can have it. For all I can see, there is no good reason why we should not all be perfectly happy. I am, at any rate, for now I am going skating. Contentedly yours, O. S.

At the Thirteenth Lock

Standing upon the long, straight stretch of narrow road which runs beside the Grand Canal, as it comes to the thirteenth lock on its way to Dublin, you may see a lovely vista in either direction. At each end it is bounded by a stone bridge, with a single high arch. Look first down the smooth and shining surface of the canal, below the lock.

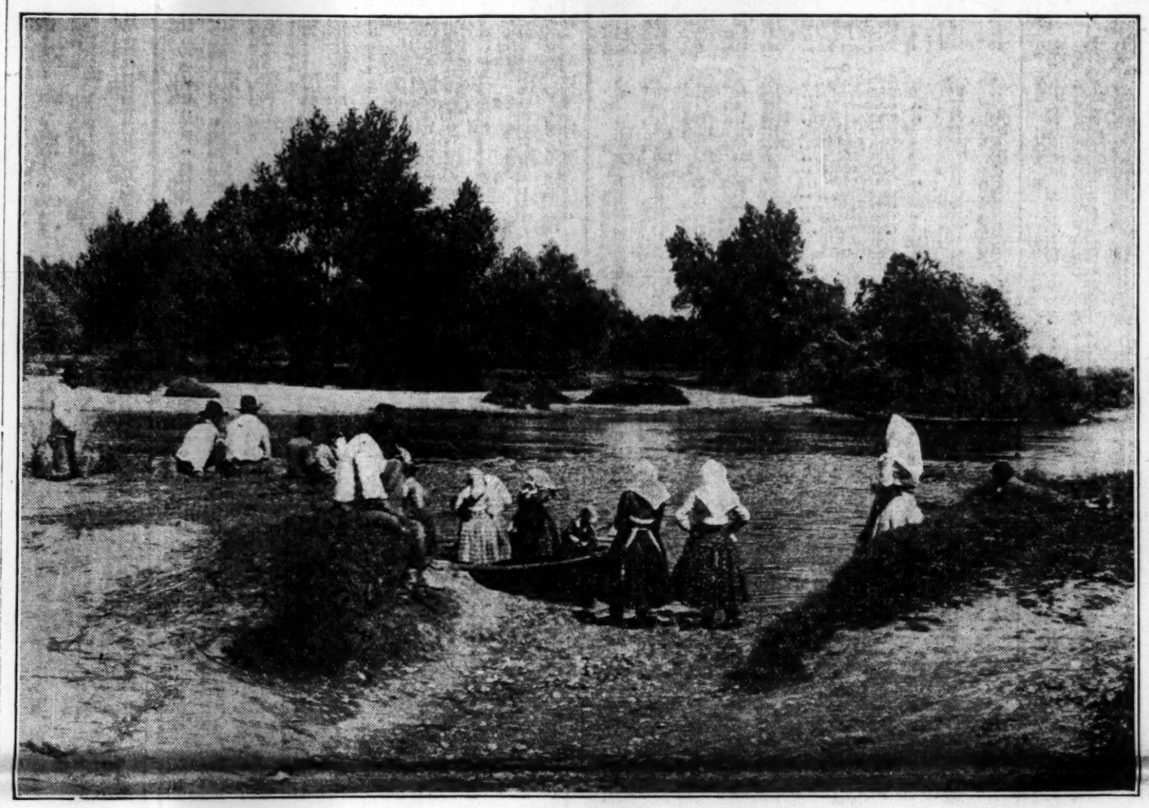
Is it a sunny autumn morning? Then the tall trees which lean over the demesne wall to the right of the road, and over the farther edge of the water, will be aglow with the golden bronze of beeches among the darker firs; and that golden glow, as well as the clear pale sky, will be reflected in the still canal. Wreaths of blue smoke rise slowly from the chimneys of some little low cottages on the far bank. The trees are close to the water below the lock; but above it is more open, the banks are thick with rushes and reed grasses, sorrel and cow parsley, buttercups, wild mint and yarrow; willow herb dips its roots into the water which is almost up to the level of the banks.

Across the canal, a little distance away, a thin belt of trees, tall dark firs lightened here and there by the autumn glory of beeches, allows a broken vision of wide, distant fields, and more distant hills clouding to dim blue. Down the long track from the upper bridge, a man, a little brown donkey, and a handful of sheep are leisurely wandering. A number of geese waddle toward the water, stretching their long gray necks, and gabbling noisily to each other. Otherwise, the scene is for the moment without movement and quiet.

Even more quiet reigns if it chance to be a gray morning. A veil of filmy mist hanging everywhere; the canal a dim and clouded mirror; the trees tall dark shadows, with just a faint continuous drip of moisture from their pendulous branches; the muffled rush of unseen water.

There is a stone parapet above the lock; and the big black gates, with their great white, swinging arms, and the stout timber posts worn by the friction of ropes for many a long year, are strange shapes, curiously unreal, in the bluish mist. Always there comes that hushed sound of hidden water, rushing in the mill race, or cascading over the upper gates into the lock, and again into the lower reach of the canal. Below, the road slopes sharply down; shadowed by trees. Above the lock, beside the road, stands a friendly looking, creamy-tinted house, with long stables, yards, and a quaint little low building, once a court house and once part of an old inn. There is a gay little garden, full of asters, snapdragons, and heliotrope. The windows are widely opened. Whoever lives beside the thirteenth lock, likes to see those who pass along the watery highway. Chug! chug! chug! The busy sound is faint at first, then loud and close at hand. A motor barge is approaching, coming down to Dublin. There is a curious fascination in watching it go through the lock. Here she comes, a low, black, gliding shape laden with coal; a wide rippling furrow in her wake. Her engines stop, a rope is thrown ashore and wound about the old post, to bring her alongside the parapet and into the narrow lock-way. Two men lean upon the long white arms of the gates, to open them, and she enters. They close behind her, and the middle gates are lifted, so that the water rushes out below them into the lower lock. Magically, it seems, the barge sinks, so swiftly and silently she drops. Then the middle gates open, she glides into the lower lock, and they are closed once more and lowered. The lowest gates are raised, the water rushes out, and again the long, black shape sinks. And then the last barrier opened, out she steams, chug! chug! chug! and away into the distance, until she vanishes under the high arched bridge far below.

Yes, the folk in that creamy house with the gay garden see many people, many boats, coming along the shining highway and down the narrow beside it, on their way to the city and the sea. Horse-drawn barges and motor barges, swift motor boats, and slow row boats on the canal; and along the road come motors, horses, and carts, folk on foot or on bicycles, men with dogs, and men with donkeys, sheep, or cows. Sitting in their quiet rooms beside the open windows, they hear the rushing of the mill race near by, they hear the clanging of the forge in the yard behind, the trains away on the far side of the canal. Peaceful, yet in touch with the world; sheltered, yet with a wide vision, there is much of human life to be seen by those who dwell beside the thirteenth lock.



Ferry Over the March. Photo by Osterreichische Lightbildstelle, Wein

Finding the Song

"O magic of a song! here loveliness
May sleep unhindered . . .
And make noble things stand towering o'er the tide."

Many, many times and in many different ways these lines had come back to him. Sometimes in the vastness of a great concert hall surrounded by a sea of expectant faces, that moved tide on tide wrapt in the rhythm, the surge and beat of a superb symphony. The place where he is is forgotten, and for a breathless moment he sees the sun glinting on brass helmets. Gone is the earth he knows—it lies forgotten around his feet, while thought climbs unhindered the far-flung heights of song.

* * *

Again at twilight a street in some dim remembered city, bathed in dusty purple and gold, comes back to him. It was a drab street paved with the rough cobblestones of a hundred years ago. For fifty years or more the old red brick buildings had lined either side of its narrow, crooked way. Surely, here was not the place to expect the magic song, and yet,—somewhere around one of its twisted byways a barrel organ was throbbing out an old gray tune:

"The music's not immortal but the
world has made it sweet,
And fulfilled it with the sunset
glow, . . .
And enriched it with the harmonies
that make a song complete."

He did not glimpse the player that evening nor did he care to. He had a curious contented feeling. He was a stranger in that city, yet he felt as one who has come home from a long journey. Night was lowering but the organ throbbed its song undaunted. Now and then its melody was drowned for a moment in the crash and clash of a gaudy bus as it rumbled through the streets with its load of workers. The barrel organ sang bravely on. He stayed at his narrow window till the sky cried wide with stars and the music was only a plaintive echo in the dim distance. That was the night he understood how it was that a man can mount afar "on wings of song."

* * *

He remembers going back to a place where he had spent many of the happy days of his care-free youth. He had been long away and had planned for the opportunity of a return; but the months had lengthened into years before that time came. Then one year, with the first flush of spring in the air, his eager feet were tramping up the pathway to the low white house.

It was deep still night when he arrived, and yet his memory did not play him false. With sure feet, just as if years had not passed since last he went that way, he skirted the old well and came up to the wide white steps. When the first gleam of the sun had filtered through the fleecy clouds that lay above the mountain in the east, he got up and came down into the garden. He stopped just inside the white gate, the air was filled with the pungent tang of sage and thyme, mingled with the deep sweet scent of the rose tree by the crumbling wall. He lifted his head with a breathless ecstasy to the breaking day. A little vagrant breeze was stirring. He went on a little to pause beside a bed of trailing arbutus that had been taken from its own native fastness and made to flourish here amid the other quiet garden flowers. Gently he broke a sprig of its blossoms. The little bell-shaped flowers of pink and white seemed almost to breathe their fragrance to him.

Then suddenly he knew with a deep certainty that here gathered around him at that moment, was a song far more beautiful and lasting than the voice of the barrel organ or all the symphonies he had heard through the years that lay behind:

"A song is such a curious thing,
To last beyond a day in spring;
It comes from low; it comes from
high,
Is all of earth, and all of sky."

O magic of a song! Like the man who traveled the world searching for the acre of diamonds only to find that it lay in his own field at home, he had come back to find the magic melody in an old garden at dawn.

The Temple of Artemis

The temple is built on a podium eight feet high; the great portal was once approached by a flight of steps that have since disappeared. It was erected in the early part of the second century A.D., and is consequently rather earlier than the street of columns.

The temple of Artemis, which used to be called the Temple of the Sun, was a peripteral temple of great size and splendour. All that now remains is part of the cella, which has a chamber at the end which was probably the sanctuary, and niches in the walls where statues must have stood. The remaining columns of the portico, of which there were eleven, make a group that is the most arresting feature of the whole of the field of ruins; they are of the Corinthian order.

Looking down from this terrace in the days that are past, the view must have been very effective, for the Greeks and the Greco-Romans after them made a point of attending to the composition of a town as a whole, and were especially anxious to beautify the vistas. . . .

From this point of vantage the old inhabitant of Gerasa (Jerash) looked down a noble flight of steps to the richly decorated propylæa and on to a road or small piazza which bordered the river. Looking up from the river, the temple with its portico, in which were two hundred and sixty columns of golden sun-soaked stone, closed the vista superbly. The two cross-roads were both colonnaded, and at their intersections they had one a tetrapylon and the other a tetrakionion. The former had four columns on high bases surmounted by statues, the latter a domed roof springing from four columns. The vista in each case, when looking up or down the street, was carefully thought out.

The cities that could build so lavishly were presumably rich, owing not only to any property that they might own around, but also principally to the money made by means of commerce. If Gerasa stood on a road that led to Philadelphia and the south on one hand, and to the Jordan on the other, that was only the beginning of the long route that led to India and Egypt and China, or to the Mediterranean Sea that carried merchandise all around its shores. . . .

It is only by reading the lives of the men who made the history of the Greek cities in Syria, and after studying what fragments of their work remains, that we can re-people the silent streets of Gerasa. The temple of Artemis was once glorious within, the shrines of the gods were decked with gold and jewels; one can imagine . . . Libanius wandering up and down its desecrated precincts and lamenting its desolation. And down by the river are the fine remains of the baths which were, of course, equivalent to the clubs. They contain even now, many interesting features and a dome structure which has aroused the interest and the admiration of architects.—Mrs. Steuart Erskine, in "The Vanished Cities of Arabia."

Each Thought Is Important

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Master, Christ Jesus, drew many practical lessons from the common things familiar to all,—the house built upon a rock, the "pearl of great price," the wheat and the tares, the sower and the seed. May he not have done this, not alone to turn the thoughts of his immediate disciples more fully to spiritual truths, but also to influence each succeeding generation to draw spiritual lessons from their daily work?

Everything is first conceived in thought. Take an automobile, for example. Each part must be planned mentally; measurements must be true, the separate parts being worked out so perfectly that when they are assembled each will do its own work and function in harmony with the other parts.

The amount of thought and time expended in designing and constructing automobiles has been very great; but it has been time and thought well expended, because the automobile supplies a human need. This is true also of many other practical inventions. The beginning of each of them was a thought of someone who saw a human need, desired to supply it, was receptively attentive to it, and patient in developing it.

Those who have supplied the greatest of human needs are usually remembered and honored. How incomparably worthy of remembrance and honor was Christ Jesus! He revealed the truth which is potent to supply every human need. He cured all kinds of disease, forgave—destroyed—sin, walked on the water, stilled the tempest, aroused others and himself from the sleep of death. In every experience he manifested the goodness which God is perpetually giving to each of His children. How did the Master do his works? Through the power of spiritual understanding. Spiritual thoughts were the weapons with which he mastered the beliefs of lack of supply, of sin, sickness, and death, replacing them with a sense of abundance, purity, health, and life.

The Apostle Paul, who followed Christ Jesus' method of thinking so closely that he also did wonderful healings, including the raising to life of Eutychus, understood the importance of each thought. He said, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds; casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ." If one believes that his health is impaired, that he has pleasure in sin, that he is friendless, a failure, or anything else unlike good; and if he desires good health, pure morals, comfort, success, or any good thing, he may gain it through "bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ," and acting accordingly.

Through the faithful study of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered Christ Jesus' method of dissecting thought; discerned how he distinguished between material and spiritual thoughts, why he chose to think spiritual thoughts, and how he used them to demonstrate God's power. Her written works elucidate the Master's teachings. These works also reveal how everyone can learn to think spiritually, as Jesus did, and thus gain and maintain the realization of good. She invites attention to this great privilege when she writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 19): "Between the centripetal and centrifugal mental forces of material and spiritual gravitations, we go into or we go out of materialism or sin, and choose our course and its results. Which, then, shall be our choice,—the sinful, material, and perishable, or the spiritual, joy-giving, and eternal?"

The source of spiritual thought is God, divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17), "*God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All.*" Love is expressed in loving qualities, such as tenderness, justice, mercy, and kindness. Truth is expressed in the perfection of God's creation, including man. The elements of Life include permanence, endurance, strength, and immortality. Material thoughts, such as sloth, lust, fear, and jealousy, are lying contradictions of Life, Truth, and Love. But one should never fear an evil thought, since it has no inherent power. No thought has power unless it is of God, good. If one is tempted to think erroneously,—for example, to hate another,—one can wield the weapon of spiritual love until the beliefs of hardness of heart and self-righteousness disappear before the realization of the infinite goodness of God. Every thought can thus be brought "to the obedience of Christ."

In the degree that one realizes the importance of right thinking, glories in and utilizes each thought of Life, Truth, and Love that unfolds to him, annulling every thought of error with truth, one is conscious of his true selfhood as the perfect expression *of God, infinite divine Mind.* Thus may one's thinking be transformed, and the perfection of God—Life, Truth, and Love—be demonstrated.

Elia on Valentines

This is the day on which those charming little missives ycleped Valentines, cross and intercross each other at every street and turning. The weary and all for-spent two-penny postman sinks beneath a load of delicate embarrassments, not his own. It is scarcely credible to what an extent this ephemeral courtship is carried on in this loving town, to the great enrichment of porters, and detriment of knockers and bell-wires. In these little visual interpretations, no emblem is so common as the heart,—that little three-cornered exponent of all our hopes and fears; . . . it is twisted and tortured into more allegories and affectations than an opera hat. . . .

All valentines are not foolish; and I shall not easily forget thine, my kind friend (if I may have leave to call you so) E. B.—E. B. lived opposite a young maiden, whom he had often seen, unseen, from his parlour window in C——e— street. She was all joyousness and innocence, and just of an age to enjoy receiving a Valentine, and just of a temper to bear the disappointment of missing one with good humour. E. B. is an artist of no common powers; in the fancy parts of designing, perhaps inferior to none; his name is known at the bottom of many a well-executed vignette in the way of his profession, but no further; for E. B. is modest, and the world meets nobody halfway. E. B. meditated how he could repay this young maiden for many a favour which she had done him unknown: for when a friendly face greets us, though but passing by, and never knows us again, nor we it, we should feel it as an obligation; and E. B. did. This good artist set himself at work to please the damsel. It was just before Valentine's day three years since. He wrought, unseen and unsuspected, a wondrous work. We need not say it was on the finest gilt paper with borders—full, not of common hearts and heartless allegory, but all the prettiest stories of love from Ovid, and older poets than Ovid (for E. B. is a scholar). There was Pyramus and Thisbe, and be sure Dido was not forgot, nor Hero and Leander, and swans more than sang in Cayster, with mottos and fanciful devices, such as beseemed,—a work in short of magic. Iris dipt the woof. This on Valentine's eve he commended to the all-swallowing indiscriminate orifice—(O ignoble trust!)—of the common post; but the humble medium did its duty, and from his watchful stand, the next morning, he saw the cheerful messenger knock, and by and by the precious charge delivered. He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands, as one after one the pretty emblems unfolded themselves. She danced about, not with light love or foolish expectations, for she had no lover. . . . It was more like some fairy present: a Godsend, as our familiarly pious ancestors termed a benefit received, where the benefactor was unknown. It would do her no harm. It would do her good for ever after. It is good to love the unknown. I only give this as a specimen of E. B. and his modest way of doing a concealed kindness. — From Lamb's Elia, 1823.

The Babie Loth to Goe to Bedd

Cini: Now come, my Swete, thou'st supt thy Broth
And wash'd thy wooden spoon;
Thro' chinken shutter peepeth forth
The yellowe crescent Moone.
The Babe in slumber lyeth;
'Tis past the Close of Daye—

Babie: "Yett the Nighte-hawke, Nighte-hawke flyeth—
O Prithee, lett me Stay!"

Cini: Uponn thy newe-mayk't quillt I've sewen
Full seven patches more,
Yett stil to toye wyth sticke and stone
Thou'd creep about the floore.
Thy lytell Brother sleepeth;
'Tis time thou ceas'd thy plaie—

Babie: "Yett the Nighte-mouse, Nighte-mouse creepeth—
I Prithee, lett me Stay!" . . .

Cini: The Northwind walleth thro' the Thatch,
And wendeth o'er the Loam—
Now harke! Thy Father liftes the latch—
At laste he cometh Home.

Colin: "To chide thee thus belated?—
Nay, kisse thee faste instead!"

Babie: "'Twas but for that I wayted—
Now carrie Me to Bedd!"

—From "The Compleat Workes of Cini Willoughby Debing."

Transformation

Older grown, yet mindful of young rapture,
Sadly we shake our heads: "Fairies are gone;
Beauty is commonplace." As if to recapture
That lost loveliness, comes snow; comes dawn.

Jean Crosse Hansen.

Trees

Pale grey and yellow limbs,
That never move
But step unceasingly in beauty,
You have come to me,
And all my thoughts are as a forest
With crystal-feathered birds.

—Hildegarde Flanner, in "Time's Profile."

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GENERAL TREND OF PRICES IS STILL UPWARD

Stock Market Responds Well to Favorable News—Few Soft Spots

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NEW YORK—Stock prices were remarkably well maintained in a moderately active market without any special developments either in business or in the credit situation to stir the imagination of traders and investors. The turnover exceeded 3,500,000 shares.

Opening prices were mostly higher and the majority of stocks either held their initial advantage or extended their gains. Top prices for the day came early in the last hour and amounted to about two points on the average for active stocks.

Admittedly the rate of improvement in the stock market recently has been much better than that of business, which suggests a setback in the market; but opinions differ as to whether stocks are not still below trade on the idea that the break last autumn over-discounted any recession that came or is likely to come in business.

Wheat and cotton improved.

Utility Group Strong

Steel common and the public utility group were strong in the face of profit-taking. Electric Bond & Share on the curb and American Telephone and Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange were the leaders. General Electric and Westinghouse were prominent on the upside, while Gillette and Simmons were the outstanding weak stocks.

Fox was soft under receivership uncertainties. New York Central was buoyant, but the majority of railroad shares were inactive. American Radiator was sought after.

A rise of 4 points on the opening sale of 10,000 shares of Engineers Public Service was the market response to publication of terms for the Stone & Webster merger. Interests of the two concerns always have been closely allied, and the rumor of a merger has been going round the Street for some time, accounting for strength in both stock in spite of "technical denials" in official quarters.

Money was slightly firmer in tone and call rate was steady throughout at 4 per cent. Rates in other departments also were unchanged. Building up of reserves by the banks which had allowed them to run down over the holiday was responsible for taking up the slack.

Foreign currencies also were a shade firmer, with the exception of Spanish. The peseta continues to move downward, confirming the view that eventual stabilization must be made at a lower point than that on which the currency has been held for some time.

Money Slightly Firmer

In spite of the reductions in reserve bank discount rates and the general easing of money, the bond market is an unsatisfactory affair for the purpose of floating large issues. Recent offerings which were legal for savings banks and insurance companies were quickly snapped up, and those issues which had special attractions, such as convertibility or stock-purchase devices or other garniture, were readily taken off the underwriters' hands.

But banks over the country and investors generally have not been important buyers. The market lacks both breadth and depth, despite a rising trend in prices of listed bonds, and unless, as is feared by some, a good many bond issues being planned will be held back, a really strong bond market would quickly bring out a substantial amount of new flotations, both foreign and domestic.

Foreign central banks are moving into stronger positions, following recent reductions in discount rates. The latest statement of the Bank of England shows a gain of pound sterling in gold, and a rise in the ratio of reserve to liabilities to 56.4 per cent. This is the highest reserve ratio since 14 of last year, when it was 54.6 per cent. In recent years the highest ratio was 62.1 per cent, attained in September, 1928. The Bank of England gained a small amount of gold this week, and its ratio moved up to 13.56 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

Procter & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 25.

J. S. Murphy Company declared a dividend of 20 per cent in common stock of the common, payable Feb. 18 to stock of record the same date. A dividend of 40 cents a share was declared, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 19.

American Chain Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common, payable April 20 to stock of record April 10 and $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Engineers Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the $5 convertible preferred, $1.37½ on the $5.50 cumulative preferred, and 25 cents on the common and the regular semiannual stock dividend of 2 per cent on the common, all payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 28.

At a special meeting the directors of Stone & Webster, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of $1 payable April 15 to stock of record March 14.

The Eastman Kodak Company declares the usual extra of 75 cents on the common and regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, all payable to stock of record Feb. 25.

Miller & Hart, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the convertible preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Best & Co., Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 25.

J. J. Newberry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 27½ cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

American Laundry Machine declared two regular quarterly dividends of $1 each, payable March 1 and June 1 to stock of record Feb. 19 and May 20.

Pacific Mills of Fall River declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 31.

Vesta Battery declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18.

British Type Investors announced its thirty-second consecutive dividend by the declaration of the regular bi-monthly dividend of 8c a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 1.

The Plymouth Oil Company declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record March 5. A similar dividend was paid four months ago.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly and dividend of $2.50 on the common and the regular semiannual dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 1.

The Outboard Motors Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on the Class A stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18.

The Union Metals, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred and 50 cents on the common, both payable March 1 to stock of record, Feb. 15.

The Southern Pacific Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 24.

National Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 3.

Rand Mines declared a dividend of $1.52 on the American shares, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 21.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.13	Last Feb.11
32¾	22	..	Abitibi	200	28	28	28	27½
77	64¾	6	Abitibi pf	300	77	74	77	74
57½	45	..	Ab & Straus	100	50½	50½	50½	..
110	100	..	Ab & Str pf	210	110	100	110	110
32½	23¼	1.60	Adams Ex	1100	32½	31½	32¾	31¼
26	23	2	Adams Mill	200	26	25⅝	26	25½
23½	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	200	17½	17¼	17½	17
131¾	118	..	Ahumada	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
32	21	2½	Air Reduc	700	129	125⅝	129	124¾
21½	18¾	..	Airway El	200	31¼	28¾	30⅝	29¼
9¼	7½	..	Ajax Rubber	600	24	22	23⅛	21¾
11⅜	8¼	..	Alaska Jun	300	8¾	8	8	8
33¼	23	..	Albany PWP	200	12¾	11⅝	12	11⅝
107½	95¼	6½	Alleghany	5400	33¾	31¾	32⅞	32¼
282	255⅜	6§	Alleghany pf w	200	106½	106	106	106
123	121	7	Allied Chem	200	276½	273½	278½	276½
62¼	49¼	3	Allied Ch pf	200	123	122	122	123
32	19	3	Allis-Chal	2000	59⅝	58¾	59	59
26¼	20	..	AL Port C	100	23½	23½	23½	..
7⅞	6¼	..	Amal Lea pf	500	22¾	22¼	22¾	..
88	77	..	Am Ag Ch	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	..
54	40¼	..	Am Bk Note	300	85	85	85	83
50½	46¾	2.40	Am Bosch	3100	54	50⅞	54	50¾
128	118¾	7	Am Brake	200	50	49½	49½	50
17¾	8¾	..	Am Brake pf	40	128	126⅝	128	126½
72½	60½	..	Am Br Bov	1900	17¾	15½	16⅝	14⅞
145¾	117¼	4§	Am Br Bv pf	240	73¼	71	73½	69¾
26¼	20	3	Am Can	6000	145¾	141½	144¾	141
88	77	5§	Am Car & F	200	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79¾
54	45¾	2	Am Chain pf	100	88	86	88	85
27½	22¾	1.60§	Am Chicle	300	46⅝	44¾	45¾	44⅝
49¾	35	..	Am Com Alc	1000	28¾	28	28	28⅛
108¾	107	7	Am En Til	100	27⅛	27¼	27¼	..
25⅞	19¾	2	Tm European	400	45¼	43½	45¼	43⅝
30¼	27⅛	..	Am & FP	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅝
39½	35⅛	2§	Am Hawaii	400	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	24⅝
43¾	35⅝	2§	Am Hide	800	37	36	36½	36⅜
105	94⅞	8	Am Hide pf	900	43¾	42¼	43¼	42¼
114⅝	111⅛	8	Am Int Corp	100	100	100	100	100¼
51½	44	3	Am Loco	200	113¼	112⅞	112⅞	113
112¾	110	6	Am Loco pf	100	47	47	47	49
1	..	..	Am Metals	100	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
97½	77	1§	Am Piano	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
101⅝	100	..	Am Pw&Lt	500	97½	94½	95½	96¼
80½	75	3	Am P & L 6	200	101	100⅜	101	100¼
85	80	5	Am P&L pf A	100	80½	80½	80½	79
37¾	30¼	1½	Am P&L pf st	200	85	84½	85	84¾
27⅛	20½	..	Am Radiat	1400	37⅝	35⅞	37⅝	36
92¾	80½	2§	Am Repub	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23½
1	..	..	Am Roll Mill	1200	71¼	68¾	71¼	68¾
63	59	5	Am Roll M rts	1300	1	1	1	1
23	17⅜	2	Am Saf Raz	200	62	62	62	..
6	1¾	..	Am Seating	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
95	89	8	Am Ship	400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
72½	69¾	4	Am Ship Bld	100	95	95	95	..
138	133¾	..	Am Smelt	700	76¼	75¼	75⅝	75⅝
51¼	44½	3	Am Smelt pf	200	134	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞
67	60¼	5	Am Sm Sec	200	51	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
107¼	104	7	Am Sugar	200	64	63½	63½	64
27¼	26½	5	Am Sugar pf	200	107¼	107	107¼	106⅜
232½	216	9	Am Tel&Cab	100	227½	227½	227½	228⅜
107⅜	88¼	1§	Am Tel&T	1300	232⅜	229⅜	230⅝	228⅜
17⅜	7½	..	Am Wat W	7300	107⅜	104⅜	105⅜	104
39	19⅜	..	Am Wool	2500	17	15⅞	16⅛	16⅜
42¼	29½	3	Am Writ pf	1000	39	37¾	37¾	37
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
7⅞	5⅝	..	Am Zinc pf	200	16⅝	15⅛	15¼	16
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	100	76	76	76	..
69⅝	59⅝	7	Anaconda	1700	51¼	51¼	51¼	50⅞
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	44⅞	43⅝	44⅜	43¾
37⅛	25⅜	3	Andes Cop	200	35	35	35	35⅛
27⅜	24½	2	Arch Dan	200	26	25¾	26	..
81¾	78¾	..	Armour D pf	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	..
5¼	3¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3½	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	200	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
67⅜	60¾	7	Arm Ill pf	200	61¼	61	61	60⅜
8⅞	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
28⅜	24⅜	1½	Art Metals	1300	27⅞	27½	27⅝	28¼
24⅞	23⅜	1¼	Asso Apparl	400	27⅛	27½	27⅝	28¼
37⅝	33½	2	Asso Dry G	200	33¾	33½	33½	33½
240¼	219⅜	10	Asso Oil	10	34	34	34	34
86⅝	72¾	..	Atchison	600	239⅜	236	236	238½
62⅞	59	4	Atl G&WI	400	73⅝	72½	72½	74⅝
42⅞	36¼	4§	Atl G&WI pf	200	42¾	41¾	42¼	42½
90¾	81½	4§	Atl Refin	4000	42⅝	41⅝	42	42¼
104⅞	101	6	Atlas Pwd	500	89½	86⅞	89¼	41½
6⅛	3¾	5¾	Atlas Tw pf	30	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
46	37⅛	..	Austin N	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
6¾	4¾	..	Auto Sales	200	51½	51½	51½	..
			Auto Strop A	500	67⅜	65½	65⅜	65⅛
			Aviation	500	67⅜	65½	65⅜	65⅛

—B—

35¼	30½	1½	Baldwin	200	33⅞	33⅛	33½	34
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	10	116	116	116	115¼
119⅜	115	7	Balt & O	400	118½	117½	117⅝	118
81	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	80⅛	79	79	79¾
74¼	63	3½	Bangor & A	3700	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅜
41¾	27⅜	..	Barnet	100	74¼	73	74¼	72⅝
24¼	21⅝	2§	Barnsdall A	200	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	..
16⅜	14	..	Beacon Oil	200	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21¾
77	67¼	4	Beatrice	200	14⅝	14	14⅜	..
47⅞	42⅝	2	Belding H	200	75	74	74	..
41⅞	32⅞	2	Bendix	400	53¼	47⅝	47⅝	..
37¼	31½	2	Best & Co	300	40¾	39½	39⅝	39¾
102½	86	6	Beth Steel	11200	103	100¾	100¾	100
127	112¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	126¾	126¼	126¼	126½
103	101	7	Bl'm'dale pf	20	102	102	102	..
79	74	7	Blum'thal pf	100	78	77¾	78	..
56⅝	47	3§	Bohn Alum	1400	67½	66	66	67¼
68¼	60½	2	Bon Ami A	200	53¾	53	53¾	53¼
42	32⅞	4	Borden	1400	67½	66	66	67¼
17½	14¼	..	Borg Warner	300	41¾	40¼	40½	40¾
29½	21¼	2	Briggs	600	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
16¼	13	..	Briggs & Str	200	29½	29	29	29¼
71⅝	58⅝	4	Brockway	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
87½	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man T	2700	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
13¼	10	..	Bkyn Man pf	100	87½	87½	87½	87½
61⅜	54	4	Bkyn-Queen	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
156¼	131	5	Bkyn-Q'ns pf	100	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	..
25⅞	15⅛	3	Bkyn Un G	5600	156¼	153	154½	151½
25⅞	15⅛	2	Bruns Balk	200	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	18
26½	22¼	..	Bruns Term	100	20	19¾	19¾	14⅜
37⅞	33¼	2½	Bucyrus	1600	26¼	25	25⅞	19⅞
12⅞	9⅜	1	Buffalo Sp	400	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞
3⅜	2⅝	1.60	Budd Mfg	1100	14¾	14¼	14¼	14⅜
11⅞	8⅝	1	Budd Wheel	5700	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
30⅝	26⅞	.80§	Bullard	1100	44⅞	43¾	44¼	45
108	100¼	7	Bulova Watch	200	29½	29	29	29
44⅝	36	2	Burroughs	600	47⅞	47⅛	47½	47⅜
95⅝	88⅜	4.20	Bush Term	200	42	40	40	..
114	109	7	Bush T deb	6500	87⅝	84½	85⅝	84½
			Butte & Sup	100	10	10	10	..
			Byers	6500	87⅝	84½	85⅝	84½
			Byers pf	10	112	112	112	..

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73½	66¾	4	Calif Pack	3200	73½	70	73½	69⅞
2⅞	1	..	Callahan	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
33⅜	29	4½	Campbell	200	24	22⅝	22⅝	24¼
71⅜	63¾	3	Calu & Hecla	800	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	21⅜
59	59	3	Canada Dry	300	71¼	70½	70½	71
266¾	187⅜	10	Can South	700	59	59	59	..
27¼	27	2.80	Can Pac	4800	21⅞	20¾	21⅝	21¾
27⅞	18⅜	..	Cannon Mills	200	32¾	31⅜	32⅝	32⅝
249⅞	192¼	9	Capital Adm	400	27⅞	24½	25⅜	24⅝
68⅜	54	3	Case Thresh	1900	246⅜	241	242⅞	241
15⅞	8½	..	Caterpillar	1400	68⅜	68	68	68
56¾	31½	3	Cav-Dobbs	100	10	10	10	10
27¼	24	1½	Celotex	2000	55⅞	53⅝	55½	55¼
34⅜	30¾	2	Cen Aguirre	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
110	104¼	7	Cen Alloy pf	200	108	108	108	..
5	3¾	..	Century Rib	400	4¼	4	4¼	..
59⅞	59⅞	6	Cerro de P	300	64	63¼	63¾	63¼
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	600	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
49⅝	36	4.20	Checker Cab	2100	49⅜	46⅝	49⅜	45⅝
76	62½	3	Ches Corp	1500	74½	74	74½	74
137	203	10	Ches & Ohio	800	235	233	235	233
66⅜	43¼	..	Chi & Alton	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛
40⅜	36⅞	..	Chi Gt West	1800	15	14⅜	14⅝	15¼
26⅜	24	..	Chi Gt W pf	800	40	38¾	38⅝	39¼
46¼	41⅞	..	Chi M&StP	1400	26	25½	25½	25⅜
89⅞	84	5	Chi M&SP pf	5500	45¼	44½	44½	45⅛
125	114	7	Chi & NW	1200	88¼	87½	87½	88¾
102¼	100¼	6	Chi Pneu	100	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30½
108	107	7	Chi RI	300	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	124
103¼	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
28¾	26¾	3	Chi RI 7%	100	107½	107½	107½	..
28¼	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	27⅞	27½	27½	..
67⅝	57½	2.40	Chick Co O	100	27½	27½	27½	27½
41⅝	33¼	3	Childs	8600	66⅞	66	66⅛	65
49	40⅞	3.60§	Chrysler	16400	39	38½	38½	38⅞
98¾	96	6½§	City Ice pf	200	46	45¾	46	46
101¼	83¾	1	City Stores	100	98½	98	98½	98¾
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	500	95⅞	85¾	85¾	85⅜
41	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	200	37	36	36	36
99	91	7	Cluett P pf	70	100	98½	100	98¾
1467⅞	1331¼	4	Coca Cola	3600	1467⅞	1441½	1441½	1443⅞
50	48⅛	3	Coca Cola A	100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	4300	35¾	34	34½	34½
53⅞	36½	2	Colo F&I	4500	53⅞	51⅜	53¾	51¼
75	68¾	4	Colo South	100	95	95	95	74
93¾	70½	2§	Colum Gas	84700	93¾	91½	91⅝	91⅝
195¾	168¼	5§	Col Gas pf A	100	104½	104¼	104¼	105
31¾	23⅝	.87	Col Carbon	2500	186	180¼	180¼	184
33	23¼	2	Col Graph	43600	31⅜	29½	30¼	31
85⅜	76½	6§	Com Cr Inf	13800	33	31½	32¼	31¼
40	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	800	40	39¼	39½	39
24⅛	22	2	Com2Cr pf B	80	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
47⅝	36½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	2600	47⅝	46	47	46¾
15	11	..	Com Inv war	100	15	15	15	..
32¾	27¼	..	Com Sol	14800	31¼	30½	30⅝	30⅞
18¼	12¾	.60	Commwith So	39600	18	17⅜	17⅞	17⅝
49¾	46½	2	Conde Nast	100	46¼	46	46	46½
18⅜	13½	..	Congoleum	600	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼
			Conley T st	100	½	½	½	..
23	15½	2	Con Film	900	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	..
25	18	2	Con Film pf	300	23½	23¼	23½	21⅝
116½	96⅝	4	Con Gas	50000	116½	114	115⅝	114
100½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	300	100¾	100	100¾	100¾
2	1	..	Con Textile	200	1⅝	1½	1½	..
18⅜	12	1.20	Container A	200	18⅜	18	18⅜	..
7⅜	4¼	..	Container B	2400	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	..
48½	39	..	Cont Bak A	4700	48	46½	47¾	46⅜
6⅜	5⅝	..	Cont Bk B	4100	6¼	6	6¼	..
93⅞	88	8	Cont Bak pf	300	94	93¼	94	93½
62⅞	50¼	2½	Cont Can	11900	62⅞	60½	62⅜	60¾
34½	28	2	Cont Dia Fib	4900	31¼	30	30¾	31½
71⅛	9	2	Cont Ins	200	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¼
67⅞	55⅝	..	Cont Motors	1500	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
23⅞	21⅜	..	Cont Oil	1700	22	21½	21½	21⅝
38⅜	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	7300	38⅜	37½	37¾	37⅜
99⅜	87½	3§	Corn Prod	300	97½	96⅜	96¾	96⅜
32	24¼	2§	Coty	4600	31½	29⅝	30	30⅞
29½	25⅛	2§	Cream of Wh	800	28½	27½	28½	27¾
22	10¾	1§	Crosley	300	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅝
53⅞	42	..	Crown Cork	500	51½	50¼	51½	50⅞
95	95	7	Crown W Ipf	10	95	95	95	..
92½	86½	5§	Crucible	200	93¾	88⅝	89¼	90¼
114½	110	7	Crucible pf	170	114½	114	114	114
1¾	¾	..	Cuba Cane	100	1	1	1	1
17	9	..	Cuba Co	800	13½	12¾	13⅛	12⅜
48	45	4	Cuba Am S	300	51¼	50¼	51¼	50⅞
116	114⅞	7	Cudahy	100	45¼	43¾	45¼	45⅜
10½	6½	..	Cen Aguirre	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
17⅜	13⅝	..	Curtiss Aer	50100	10½	9	10⅛	8⅞
73¼	64	3½§	Curtiss Wr A	12900	17⅝	16	16¾	15⅜
			Cutler	800	72¼	70	72¼	..

—D—

36	28⅜	..	Davison	700	34½	33½	33½	34½

—E—

196½	175¾	5§	East Kodak	400	193⅜	192½	192½	191⅜
36⅞	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	400	35⅞	35	35⅜	35⅜
107⅜	77⅛	2½	Eldingon	100	9	9	9	9
105	81	6	Elec Auto L	4200	102¾	99	100	103⅜
110⅜	106¼	7	El Auto L pf	110	109	108⅜	108⅜	..
68¾	41½	1	Elec Boat	400	63⅜	61¾	61¾	61½
66	49¼	1	Elec P&L	15600	66	64	65¾	64¾
109½	106⅞	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109½	109½	109½	109¾
79⅝	63¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	78½	77¼	77½	77¾
59⅝	52½	5	Emer-Ind A	100	7	7	7	7
57⅝	50¼	1§	End John	100	54½	54	54½	..
99⅛	94⅜	5	Eng P S	35000	57⅝	56¼	56½	..
102	94½	5½	Eng PS 5 pf	300	98	98	98	98
44	39¾	2½	Eng PS 5½ pf	200	102	101	101	100½
	63	..	Equit Bldg	200	42½	42	42½	42
63¾	56⅜	..	Erie rts	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
65½	61⅜	..	Erie	200	25	25	25	25
26¾	18⅛	2½§	Erie 1 pf	4100	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
			Evans A L	100	25½	25	25	24⅝

—F—

38	34½	..	Fairbanks pf	120	20½	18¼	20	16
27½	20	2½	Fairb Morse	500	36	36	36	36¼
72¾	59⅝	1½	Fashion Park	400	23½	20	22	..
9¾	7¾	.80	Fed Lt&Tr	1100	12¾	12¼	12¾	12¾
37⅞	32½	2.40	Fed Mot Typ	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
80⅞	65½	2.60	Fed Mot T	1100	72¼	68	72¼	67⅜
86⅜	80⅛	1.60	Fed Wat Svc	500	36	35½	36	35¾
50⅝	25½	..	Fidelity Ins	900	80⅞	80	80	80⅜
41¾	3	..	Firestone	3200	30⅝	29½	29½	29¾
20	13	..	Firestone pf	1000	82½	82	82	81¼
19⅞	12¾	..	First Nat St	300	57½	57	57	57
43⅞	37	..	Fisk Rubber	2800	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
60½	46¾	..	Fisk Rub pf	180	18¾	18¼	18½	18¾
68	60½	2	Fisk Ipf cv	111000	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
190⅞	168	4	Follansbee B	100	17½	17½	17½	18⅞
20	15⅜	..	Foster & Wh	1800	68	64	42	..
29½	16⅜	4	Foundation	100	18	64⅞	67	65
44	38⅞	4§	Fox A	52000	33¼	30½	31⅞	31¾
			Freeport Tx	800	41⅝	41¼	41¾	41½

—G—

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ENGINEERING ORGANIZATIONS PLAN MERGER

Stone & Webster and Engineers Public Service Directors Favor Combination

An organization with assets in excess of $420,000,000 is forecast in the announcement that directors of Stone & Webster, Inc., have voted to offer an exchange of shares to stockholders of Engineers Public Service Company on a basis of six shares of Stone & Webster for each 10 shares of Engineers Public Service. Directors of the latter company voted to recommend to stockholders the acceptance of this offer.

In announcing the exchange offer Edwin F. Webtser, president of Stone & Webster, Inc., said: "The holders of Engineers Public Service common stock depositing their shares for exchange upon consummation of the plan will not only continue an interest in the business of Engineers Public Service Company but also will secure a more diversified investment because of the more numerous activities of the Stone & Webster organization. Holders of a substantial amount of Engineers Public Service common stock have already expressed approval of the plan and their intention to deposit."

Sees Offer as Attractive

C. W. Kellogg, president of Engineers Public Service Co., also expressed the opinion that the exchange offer was an attractive opportunity for Engineers stockholders to increase their earnings and diversify their investment while still retaining a very substantial interest in their Engineers stock through the Stone & Webster stock received in exchange.

The Stone & Webster organization has been nationally identified with the public utility industry for more than 40 years, and its business now covers the whole field of enterprise from investigation, design and construction to operation and financing of notable public and private undertakings in many parts of the world.

Construction work with value totaling more than $1,000,000,000 has been done by the company within the last quarter of a century, while appraisals of plants and properties for more than 900 clients have covered a valuation of nearly $7,000,000,000.

Uncompleted Construction Work

The steam and hydroelectric plants it has built develop one-tenth of this country's installed central station output, supplying 20,000,000 people with electric light and power. Uncompleted construction work on the books at Dec. 31, 1929, was the largest in the history of the organization.

Stone & Webster, Inc., outstanding stock consists of 1,258,981 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and it is proposed to increase the authorized amount from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 shares to provide for consummation of the exchange plan.

Present subsidiaries of Stone & Webster, Inc., include Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Stone & Webster Service Corporation, Stone & Webster Associates Corporation, Stone & Webster Investing Corporation and Stone & Webster Realty Corporation.

Common stock capitalization of Engineers Public Service consists of 1,814,071 shares of no par, also listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and the company controls 99 per cent of the total common shares of subsidiaries having annual gross of more than $50,000,000, furnishing public utility service to a population in excess of 2,386,000.

Its subsidiaries include Virginia Electric & Power Company, Key West Electric Company, Eastern Texas Electric Company, El Paso Electric Company, Gulf State Utilities Company, Western Public Service Company, Savannah Electric & Power Company, Baton Rouge Electric Company, Ponce Electric Company and Puget Sound Power & Light Company.

Deposit Period Ends March 17

Under the proposed plan of acquisition the common shares of Engineers Public Service Company must be deposited on or before March 17, 1930, with one of the following depositories: Chase National Bank of New York; New England Trust Company, Boston; First National Bank, Philadelphia, and First Union Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Stone & Webster, Inc., reserves the right to withdraw its offer if less than 75 per cent of Engineers common is deposited. Stone & Webster, Inc., was instrumental in the formation of the Engineers company five years ago, the Engineers properties having been under the operating supervision of Stone & Webster since that time.

For the six months ended Dec. 31, 1929, Stone & Webster, Inc., reports net consolidated earnings, including subsidiaries, of $4,079,648, of which $1,246,680 was profit carried direct to surplus of securities acquired on organization from the predecessor Massachusetts corporation and sold within the period. The above earnings for the six months were equivalent to $3.24 a share on the outstanding shares.

For the entire year 1929 Engineers Public Service Company reported earnings available for common of $4,321,865 or $2.59 a share on the average common shares outstanding during the year, or $2.38 on shares outstanding at the end of the period.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Feb. 13	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.39¾	$1.33¾	$1.65¾
Corn, 2 yellow, 1.03¾		1.03⅝	1.14½
Oats, 2 white	.56½	.56½	.63
Flour	6.45	6.20	6.50
Beef, family	28.00	28.00	28.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	30.50
Lard	.1150	.1165	.1235
Cotton, mid-up	.1590	.1615	.2010
Zinc	.0525	.0525	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1800
Rubber	.3875	.3875	.4962½
Sugar	.1587½	.1550	.2210
Tin	.0495	.0505	.0510
Lead	.0625	.0625	.0675
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	....

COPPER PRODUCTION LOWER

Production of copper by United States mines totaled 67,602 short tons in January, compared with 74,772 tons in December; 86,325 tons in January, 1929, and a 1929 monthly average of 83,850 tons according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

PRAIRIE OIL & GAS CO.

Prairie Oil & Gas Company reports for the six months ended Dec. 31 net income of $14,562,746 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $5.99 a share (par $25) on approximately 2,433,300 shares common, compared with $10,541,597, or $4.34 a share on 2,426,181 shares, in 1928.

PRODUCERS & REFINERS LOSS

Producers & Refiners Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $1,258,627 after interest, depreciation, depletion, intangible development costs, etc., contrasted with net profit of $934,484 in 1928.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON—Consols for money today were 54⅛. De Beers was 9⅞; Rand mines 3½. Bar silver was 20¾d. an ounce. Money was 1¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4@4⅛ per cent; three months 3⅛ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	102¾	101⅞
Alleghany 5s '49	101⅞	101⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅝	100½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103½
Am Chain deb 6s '35	99½	99⅛
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101	100½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95⅝	95
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	73½	73½
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s '27	104¼	104
Am T & T 6s	101¼	100⅜
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	151⅜	148½
Am T & T col 5s '46	103½	103⅛
Am T & T '65s	101⅛	100⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅜	105⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104	104
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100¼	100⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105⅜	105⅛
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79	79
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	86⅛	86⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85	84⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅜	102⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	93
Atch T&SF 4½s	139	139
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	60	60
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	76	75½
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅜	92
B&O cv 4½s '33	99	98½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	102
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102⅜	103⅛
B&O 5s series D	102	102
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	102	102
Beech Creek 5½s	78	78
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104	104
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105⅝	105⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102¼	102
Boston & Me 5s '67	97½	97⅜
Bow-Billmore s f g 7s '34	104	104
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97½	97
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105	105
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91⅜	91½
Bush Term con 5s '55	97½	97½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¼	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93½	93
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅜	100⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	109⅞	109¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅛	101⅛
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102	102
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	102¾	102¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102⅞	102½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	60½	60
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	97⅞	97⅞
Ches & O 4½s B	94	94
Chi B & Q 5½s ill div '49	85⅛	85⅛
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76⅞	76⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66	65¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	74	73¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	91⅝
Chi & Nw gen 4s sta '87	88¼	88⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s '37	100	99⅞
Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	104¾	104¾
Chi R&P 4½s ser A '34	96⅛	95¾
Chi R&P 4½s '52	93⅝	93⅝
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97½	97½
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103½	103½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114½	114½
Chi & W Indiana 5s '62	104¼	104¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	95
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	102¾	102¾
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	106	106
Col Pow 4½s	91	91
Colonial Oil 6s ct	85	85
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100	99⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99¾
Colum Tow 4½s	91	91
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87½	87½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	92	92
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104¼	104¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	62½	62¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅜	105⅜
Container Corp 6s '43	78	78
Container Corp 6s '46	91	91
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	101½	101½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 ct	41	41
Cum Ry 4½s sta	94	94
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	67¾	67
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81¾	81¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103	103
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100½	99¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93	93
Dne & R G Wn 5s '55	98	98
Des Moines 4s	26	25
Detroit Edi 5s '55	98	98
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed rfg 4½s '40	106⅝	106⅝
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '61	96¾	96¾
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96¾	96¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94½	94½
Dold Packing 6s '42	67½	67½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	98
Erie cv 4s A '53	82⅞	82⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	85⅜	85⅜
Erie 5s '67	96	95⅞
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Erie gen lien	80⅜	80⅜
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	110½	110½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	58⅜	58
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	96	96
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Pub Ser 5½s '53	97	95¾
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Gen Inv 5s	85	84
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	100	100
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106½
Goodyear 5s '57	92½	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105½
Great Northern 4½s '61	94⅛	94⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	102¾	102¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Hack Wat 4s	85	85
Houston Belt 5s	98	98
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97¾	97¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96½	96
Hudson Coal 5s '62	71¾	71¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅝	101⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅜	103⅜
Ill Cen 4s '53	88½	88½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91¾	91¾
Ill Cen 6½s '36	107½	107½
Ill Cen Omaha 3s	74¾	74¾
Ill Cen St L&NO 5s '63	102⅝	102⅝
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70	70
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	110	110
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	91¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¾	97¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66½	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67	66⅜
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	98½	98½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85	85
Int Paper 6s '55	86	85¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	93½	93½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95½	95
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	74½	74½
Int Tel & Tel cv '39	118¾	118¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96½	96½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75½	75½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	104½
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	75½	75½
Lackde Gas rfg 5s '34	100	100
Lake Cnt Air 5½s '42	102	102
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¾	99¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	81	81
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88	87⅞
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	97⅞	97
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94	94
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	101
Louisville Gas 4½s	99¼	99¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	85½	85½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59½	59½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92	92
McCrory 5½s '41	97¾	97¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	101¾	101¾
Mid El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99½	99½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '38	99⅝	99⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106½	106½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75¾	74¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99	98⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99¼	99⅛
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100	100
Mo Pac 5½s '49	112¼	112
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100½	100¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95½	95½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81	81
Morris & Co deb 4½s 2000	77	77
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅞	98⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	29	29
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99	98¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	102⅝	102
NYC&HR con 4s '98	97⅜	97⅜
NYC&HR con & im 5s 2013	106	106¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106¾	106¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
N Y Edison 5s '44	102¾	102¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113	112⅞
N Y Lc & W coal 5½s	99	99
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	77	77
NY NH&H nc deb 4½s '54	73⅝	73⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	83	83
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	78	78
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91¼	91⅛
NY ONW & W rfg 4s '92	39⅞	39⅞
NY & Putnam 4s	23	22¾
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	93	92½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
NY Tel 6s ser B '41	107	106⅝
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	89	88½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100⅞	100⅝
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	103	103
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93½	93½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	55½	55½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100⅜	100⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100½	100½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	96
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66½	65¼
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	89½	89½
Nor Pac ref & D 2047	106⅞	105⅞
Nor Pac 6 P 2047	113¼	112½
Nor Pac 3s '67	99	99
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	111	111
Ont Pow 7½s	101⅜	101⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	100	100
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 5s '42	101	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101	100
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100	100
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¾	99
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	79	79
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	45½	45
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80½	80½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	98¾	98¾
Penn R R con 4s '48	92¾	92¾
Penn RR 4¾s '63	98¾	98
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	98⅝	98¾
Penn R R 5s '64	103	102¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106¾	106¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109	108⅝
Penn R R col 7s '30	100¾	100⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	101
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	92
Phil Co 5s '67	98¼	97⅞
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86⅜
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	97	95½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100⅜	100⅜
Pitts C C&SL 5s B '75	106½	106½
Pitts C C&StL 4½s A	92½	92½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106	105¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¼	94
Pub Svc E & G 4½s wi '67	95½	95½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	54¼	54⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	95⅜	95½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅜	98
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97	96⅜
Remington Rand 5½s ww	97½	97
Richfield Oil 6s	96¼	96
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103¼	102¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97⅝	97½
Solvay 5s	95¼	95
St L & S F 4s A '50	88½	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	89¾	89½
St L & S F 5s B '50	101⅜	101
St L S W 1st 4s '89	86¼	86⅛
St L S W 2d 4s '89	77⅜	77⅜
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97½	97½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105¼	105¼
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	61	60
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	59	59
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60½	60½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75½	74⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	72	69½
Seabd Al B 6s	71	71
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¾	93⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	95¼	94½
Shell Un 5s ct ww	95⅝	98¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97¼	97¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	91½	91⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅝	100
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98¼	98
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95¼	95¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	92½	92
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103	102¾
So & No Ala RR 5½s '63	107½	107½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	97⅝	97⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	83½	89
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	122¾
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104¾	104¼
Stand Milling 5s '30	100¾	100
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95⅝	95⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¼	106¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	102	101½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100¼	100
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32	31½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38ww	99¾	99½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	91	91
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅝
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	55	55
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	88¼	88½
Union Pacific 4s '68	93⅝	93⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	87½	87
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅞	100⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92½	92
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98½	98½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	86⅞	86⅜
Va Ry 6s '62	100⅝	100⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	101½
Wabash 5s B '76	99	99
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100	100
Wabash 5½s '75	103⅞	103⅞
Warner Quin 6s '39	86½	86½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39 ct	50	50
Warner Sug 1s 7s '41	105½	105½
Warner 6s	97	97
Washington Water 5s	101½	101½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	102
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅜	103⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103	103
Western Electric 5s '44	102	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western Un cv 4½s '50	95½	95
Western Un 5s '51	100½	100½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	88⅞	88
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	100⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	33⅞	31
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	31¼	30½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	99⅞	99½
Youngstown S 5s	101¼	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100
Wis Cen gen 5s '49	82	82

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb 11	Feb 10
3½s '47	....	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
1st 4¼s cnv rg	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.27	100.29
1st 4s	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	99.00
4th 4¼s '38	101.3	101.6	101.3	101.4	101.6
US 3¾s '47	99.20	99.20	99.20	99.20	99.20
US 4¼s '52-rg	111	111	111	111	110.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic El 7s '52	99	99
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82¾	82¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	70	70
Akershus 5s '63	92	92
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94	94
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	72	72
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	72	72
Antioquia 7s B '45	72½	72½
Antioquia 111	72	72
Antwerp 5s '58	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s '42	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96¼	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	97	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96½	96
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96¼	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¾	96
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96¼	96
Australia 4½s '57	82½	81½
Australia 5s '55	88¼	87¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104	104
Austria Hydro 6½s '56	84	84
Austria (Upper) 7½s '57	86½	86¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95	95
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '49	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115½	115½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108	107¾
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116¼	115½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110
Berlin 6s '58	88¼	88¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91	90⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	88¼	88¼
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s	94½	94½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91½	91
Bogota (City) 8s '45	94	94
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	74¼	74¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	89¾	89¾
Bolivia 7s '69	74½	74½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	76
Brazil 7s	83¾	83¾
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	86¾	86¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97	96¾
Breda 7s ww	79	78½
Bremen 7s '35	101	100¾
Brisbane 5s '57	84½	84
Brisbane 5s '58	83⅝	83⅝
Budapest (City) 6s '62	75½	75½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	95½	95½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	95½	95½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	85½	85½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	86¼	86
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅝	103½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	94	93½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	93½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96	95½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	88¾	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	89	88¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89½	89½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100½	100⅜
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94½	94¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	68	68
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	75	73¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	74⅞	75
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	77½	77
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76¼	76
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97	96¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	81	81
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	86	86
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	99¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	73	73
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	109¾
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	108¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91¾	91¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104¾	104½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	94	92
Dutch E I 6s '47	101¾	101¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102½
Duke Pw 6s	104½	104½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	77	77
Est R R Co 7s '54	105	105
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	93	92¾
Finland 5½s '58	85	85
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95½	95½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¾	99
Finnish A 6½s '54	97	97
Finnish 7½s	106½	106½
Frankfurt Gen Elec 7½s '42	107	106¾
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	115	114¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121	120¾
Germ 7s '49	107	107
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s '38	89¼	89
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s July '60	82¼	82¼
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82	82
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	98¾	98¾
Germ Bank 7s	94½	94½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rct	84½	84½
Germ G E 6s '48	93½	93½
Germ G E 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	96	96
Graz 8s '54	99	98
Greek 7s '64 ct	98¾	98¾
Greek 6s '68	86	85½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98	98
Harpen 6s '49 ww	93	93
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	92½	92¼
Hungary (King) 6½s '44	100¾	100¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87¾	87¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92½	92
Hseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86	86
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¼	96¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96¾	96¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95	94¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	103¾	103¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	96½	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100¾	100
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	79¾	79¾
Karstadt 6s '43	75¾	75½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96¾	96¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	97¼	97
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	76¼	76¼
Lyons (City) 6s

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

How Peti Farkas Came to Debreczen

By E. PONGRACZ JACOBI

WHEN the harvest was brought in all over the Alföld, the Great Hungarian Plain; when the grain was threshed and the cattle turned out on the stubble to browse, Peti Farkas began to think about school again.

Peti lived on Hortobágy "puszta," a wide area of level pasture land that stretches away, a steppe of 100,000 acres, beyond the city of Debreczen. Hortobágy is the cattle country of Hungary. On the boundless grassy plain, the small Hungarian horses, the long-horned white oxen, and the placid, thick-fleeced sheep grow hardy and strong, bred in the open air, summer and winter.

Peti came of a long line of stock-breeders and horseherds. His father had taught him to ride bareback when he was 3; his grandfather had told him stories by the shepherds' fire under the autumn stars, of the bird Turul that had led the Magyars to this country from their dim Asian home, of Chief Arpád who made a new home for them in this land, of battles with Turks and Tartars. Peti had learned to tell the time by the sun and the stars, to distinguish the waters and trees of delusive mirages from the real ripples of the big fish-pond, and he had learned to trace intricate designs on shepherds' crooks, and to carve boxes and tumblers out of wood and horn.

Then Peti had gone to school. But winters are long on Hortobágy, and the snow often too deep even for the best little top boots to be had at Debreczen fair. It took a grown man two hours to walk from Peti's home to the whitewashed cottage where Master Fazekas kept school for boys and girls, and the railway cost money. When spring came, Mother needed Peti to look after geese and pigs and cows; to help hoe potatoes and corn in the garden. So by the time Peti was 14, he had only just managed to struggle through the six elementary classes.

Peti's Dreams

"It's all going to be different now!" Peti confided to Lidi, his godmother's little girl, as they lay on the dry grass in the midday glare of August, while Peti's pigs and Lidi's geese peacefully browsed side by side. "I am going to the Collegium in Debreczen and I'm going to learn everything. Then I shall go to Budapest and be a sculptor. I shall make monuments like the one of Kossuth in front of Debreczen Great Church, and I'll make cows and horses out of stone that will look exactly like Rendes and Pejko here. Wait and see, Lidi. I am going to be a great man!"

Lidi, aged 8, listened reverently. Bundás, the sheep dog, likewise listened to Peti's day dreams while he lay watching a cloud of mosquitoes out of the corner of his eye.

One dewy September morning, when Lidi came out with the geese, she found Peti in the usual place. But he was lying face downward in the stubble, his suba (felt cloak) drawn over his head, Lidi thought he was asleep, but when she touched his shoulder she saw he was shaking with sobs.

"What is the matter, Petikém?" she asked, soothing and petting the boy, like a little mother. But Peti wouldn't speak to her. He fought down his tears and sat up, trying to look unconcerned; and pulling out his reed pipe, started to play tunes to her as if he hadn't a care in the world.

Lidi felt it was wisest to ask no questions. But all the tunes that morning were sad ones. As Lidi sang the words to them she knew there was something very much the matter with her big friend.

"No roof over my head,
I've no cloak, I've no bed,
My roof's a green willow
A bare stone's my pillow."

And

"Now have all the trembling larches
Shed their glittering silver leaves."

The evening bells were ringing over Hortobágy and Peti and Lidi were following home their charges in a cloud of dust when the big boy said casually: "I'm not going to the Collegium. I'm staying home—to look after the young colts. I don't care—I'd much rather stay here than sit in a stuffy schoolroom."

Lidi told her mother about it.

"Péter bácsi (uncle) hasn't the money to pay for Peti's schooling," her mother said. "He is in the city's pay as horseherd, but they are a big family. The little money that is left after they have bought what they need all the year round, at St. Andrew's Day Fair, goes into the bank, for Péter bácsi wants to buy land, to have something of his own. Peti is a big boy, he must help his parents and not be a burden on them."

"But he wants to go to school so badly, Mother, and he wants to make statues of horses and cows, and he wants to be a great man and learn everything!"

"Nonsense!" Mrs. Posztós said. "He'd much better take care of horses and cows. Too much learning doesn't do a body any good."

Next Sunday Mrs. Posztós arrayed herself and Lidi in their gorgeous Sunday best. All their petticoats—they had on a score between them—were stiffly starched; yard-long bright ribbons were plaited into Lidi's pigtails. Mrs. Posztós' head was tied up in her best silk shawl. The second best covered the basket, which held a dozen eggs, and two pats of fresh curds wrapped in green leaves as well as a bunch of asters from her garden.

Country Gifts for City Treasures

"We are going to see the gracious lady and gentleman in Debreczen," she told the little girl. Before her marriage Mrs. Posztós had been cook in the family of a college professor. From time to time she called on the professor's wife, taking her the simple gifts of her garden, and getting city treasures, groceries and boots and stockings for Lidi in return.

"I want to take Miss Piroska a gift, too," Lidi said. Perhaps it was an inspiration. On the shelf stood presents that Peti had given her, a salt box carved in bone, with tulips and hearts and peacocks' feathers; a small figure of Bundás done in wood, so true to life you almost expected him to start up and chase the piglets across the stubble. There was a wooden spoon, too, with the stars of the Milky Way on the handle, and the phantom warriors of St. László riding on the bowl.

Lidi tied up all these treasures in her embroidered handkerchief, and after an hour's journey in the puffing little train they arrived in Debreczen.

To Lidi's amazed eyes the professor's house appeared as an enchanted place. Carpeted rooms, electric lights, water that flowed out of the wall. And Miss Piroska's room! Her toys! A "gramograph" like the one at Hortobágy inn. Lidi felt shy. When she looked at Miss Piroska's straight short frock, the swish of her own starched petticoats did not sound nearly as grand as it had done at home. She put Peti's carvings on the shelf, feeling they were nothing in comparison with the fluffy lambs and grinning teddy-bears.

"Oh, what a beautiful little dog!" Piroska cried. "Are these for me, Lidi? Oh, thank you! What a sweet little salt box. Father, Father, just look—did you ever see such a dear little spoon!"

The professor examined Peti's work with attention.

"Remarkable specimens of the Hungarian shepherd's art," he said. "Ancient elements of Maygar ornament come down from father to son. Much originality nevertheless—keen observation of nature by unspoilt eyes."

Lidi listened breathlessly, though she understood little of the professor's discourse. Nor, for the matter of that, did Mrs. Posztós.

"My little godson made them," she said apologetically. "He is always fiddling about with things of that sort."

"A boy?" asked the professor. "How old is he?"

"Fourteen last St. Stephen's Day, sir. Old enough to know better!"

"He ought to study—he ought to study," the professor said. "Talent, originality, ancient ornament, keen observation."

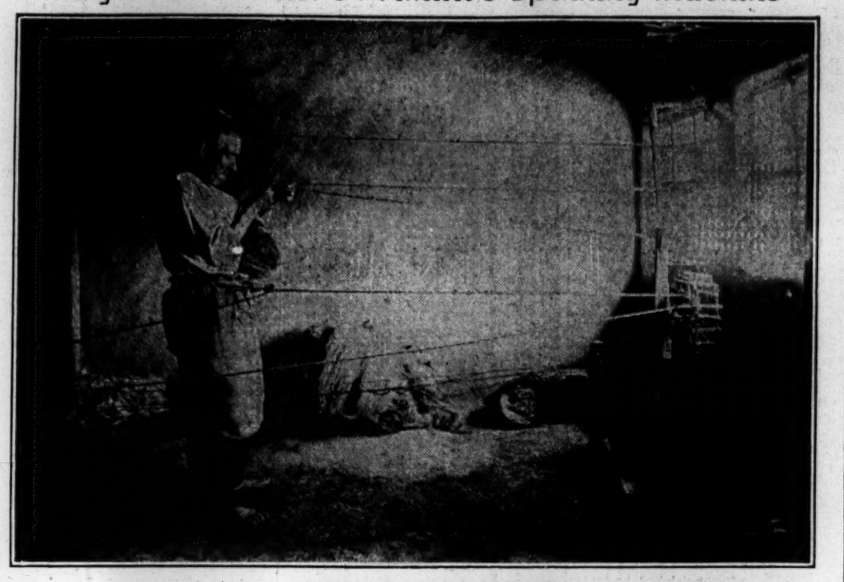
Lidi understood now. Not the words, but, somehow, inside, she knew that here was Peti's chance. She took her courage in both hands.

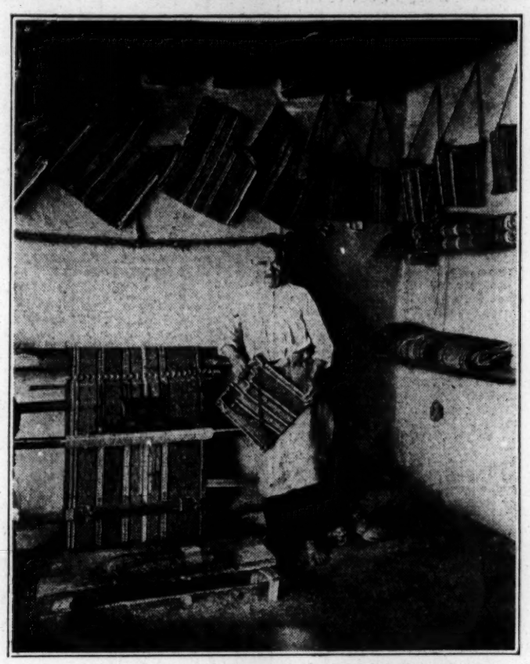
"He wants to study. He wants to learn everything—carve Kossuth statues, and cows—but there are the colts to take care of, and Péter bácsi wants to buy land, so there is no money for Peti to go to the Collegium."

"Ha!" said the professor. "The Magyar peasant's desire for land—talent suppressed—ancient ornament—fate of Hungarian genius! Suppose you send that boy to me next Sunday, Mrs. Posztós. We will see what we can do. If he really wants to study—might get him a stipend—might clean boots or wash dishes—earn his way through school. See what we can do. Better than looking after colts. Send him to me. That dog looks as if he'd bark in another minute! The boy must certainly study."

So that was how Peti Farkas got into the Collegium of Debreczen. And years later, when he became a "great man," he did not forget how Lidi had helped to make him one.

Bulgarian Worker's Primitive Spinning Machine





Georg Passvoff, Sofia, Bulgaria

The Upper Photograph Shows a Bulgarian Saddlebag Maker Spinning the Wool for His Saddlebags. The Man Moves Slowly Backward, Pulling a Rope With Him, Which Moves the Primitive Spinning Machine Constructed by the Man Himself. Below We See the Worker With the Finished Product—a Saddlebag Ready for Sale.

Berlin to Sheffield—a Warm Handclasp

By DR. LLOYD STORR-BEST

BERLIN, the capital of Germany, has just made a generous gesture, not as the capital of a great nation, but in the character simply of a German city speaking to an English city.

The Magistrat of Berlin, representing 4,500,000 people, has proposed to the City of Sheffield, which has a population of 500,000, that the two towns should put their heads together and take officially an immediate step toward mutual understanding and friendship by means of co-national holiday schools.

Why, I wonder, did Berlin propose to Sheffield? It was, perhaps, because Sheffield, though by no means the biggest, is one of the most democratic towns in England. Nearly all of its secondary schools educate the children of the poor and the rich together—as in America—and charge no fees whatever. This, perhaps, explains the choice of Berlin.

Now for the proposal, which ought to interest all boys and girls of good will in every country. Berlin, in effect, speaks to Sheffield thus: Before the beginning of the next summer vacation pick out from the whole of your Sheffield secondary schools a certain number—shall we say 10?—of the best boys who are studying German in these schools; not especially those who are best at German, but such scholars, studying German, who have marked ability, character, and energy. Choose also three of your best masters to accompany them (possibly a music master, an English teacher of German, and an instructor in physical training).

Then, at the beginning of the summer holidays, pack them off to Germany, paying all their expenses to the German frontier. There we will meet them, and thenceforth, for five, or possibly six weeks, they will be our care. We will take entire charge of them, and defray all their necessary expenses. (The "we" here means, of course, the Magistrat—the City Council—of Berlin.)

Work and Play Together

From the German frontier these boys and masters will be taken to Berlin or its neighborhood, and will be housed in a boarding school or hostel, usually vacant during holiday time, together with 10 German boys and three German masters of marked ability. Here the 20 boys and six masters will work and play together for the whole of the summer holidays.

In the mornings there will be regular instruction for two, or at the most three hours. Your boys will learn from our best German masters something of German life, customs and institutions, and will study German history, economics and politics and thus become acquainted with the peculiar difficulties and problems which confront our German nation. Similarly our boys, who have previously been studying English, will learn from the English masters you will have brought over about things English.

The rest of the day will be spent in sport—cricket, football, gymnastics—or in tramps over the countryside, or in trips farther afield, or in visits to factories, ironworks, newspaper offices and other places illustrative of German life and industry, or at theaters and concerts.

For the whole of five weeks these German and English boys—boys, remember, of especially high character and ability, who should be in the future influential citizens—will be living, studying, playing together in the closest possible intimacy. And it will cost them nothing!

In Sheffield precisely the same thing will be going on.

Such in brief is the scheme. It seems to fly straight to the desired mark. At any rate, it is gloriously democratic. No rich man's son will be able to attend these holiday schools just because his father can afford the money; no poor boy will be debarred from them just because his parents are poor. Every boy will win his place by sheer merit, and by merit alone.

Another advantage of the project is this—that definite, solid knowledge, not the superficial smattering of the excursionist, will be acquired. Real insight into national character, real intimacy with national modes of thought should certainly result from the teaching of these co-national holiday schools.

And surely feelings of mutual respect and liking will grow up between two towns thus connected, and will increase with every year as more boys and teachers make these yearly visits. It is mostly ignorance of each other's ways which produces dislike between two nations. In Latin "hostis" (enemy), you will remember, originally meant just "stranger."

Leading the Way

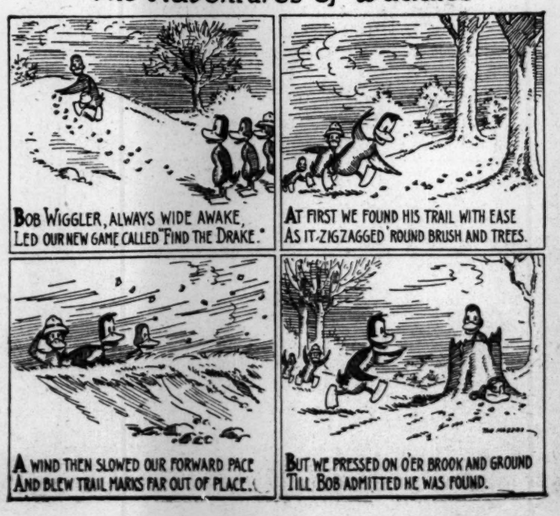
If Berlin and Sheffield lead the way, other towns will doubtless follow; and I ask you to think how splendid might be the result if a network of interlinked friendships between towns in England, France, Germany, Italy Spain—and America, too—were formed by the yearly intercourse of some of their finest boys and girls.

Nothing could be more definite and practical than the project outlined. It can be organized collectively and economically, for the unit will no longer be the person or the school of varying resources and conditions, but the town as a whole, which will bear the total expense; will choose its best and most deserving boys and girls, will see to it that these get the best possible opportunities, and that they take full advantage of them.

Our scheme may be called by some idealistic, but what of it? We all know that the great men of history, the great discoverers and inventors, those who have raised by a little the level of civilization, have followed the gleam of some great ideal.

"And your young men shall dream dreams." I hope they do and always will. And here, unless I mistake, comes a chance for our young men and maidens with their strong young hands and brave young hearts to do more—a chance to help crystallize into solid reality a great and glittering dream of world friendship and world peace.

The Adventures of Waddles


BOB WIGGLER, ALWAYS WIDE AWAKE, LED OUR NEW GAME CALLED 'FIND THE DRAKE.'
AT FIRST WE FOUND HIS TRAIL WITH EASE AS IT ZIGZAGGED 'ROUND BRUSH AND TREES.
A WIND THEN SLOWED OUR FORWARD PACE AND BLEW TRAIL MARKS FAR OUT OF PLACE.
BUT WE PRESSED ON O'ER BROOK AND GROUND TILL BOB ADMITTED HE WAS FOUND.

Postage Stamp Stories

IT IS said that the idea of stamp collecting originated early in the nineteenth century with a French school teacher, who suggested that his pupils collect stamps of foreign countries and paste them in their geographies. And it is certainly true that much geography may be learned on the trail of a stamp collecting hobby. Not only is this so, but one will find much interesting history, romance, art, and even biography associated with or woven around stamps.

A stamp of which I heard recently is associated with the missionaries who went to the Sandwich Islands in the early nineteenth century. The missionaries wanted to write letters, but there were no stamps to be had at that time for the islands; so the Government authorities told the missionaries to take a printing press with them, make their own design, promising that the Government would honor these privately made postage stamps. This plan was carried out and 24 letters were mailed from the islands. Then a fire destroyed their press and supplies. Of the 24 letters, only three with their stamps on are now known to be in existence. The one of which I heard was found recently in an attic in New England by a descendant of one of the missionaries, and sold for a very large sum.

A Little Tale of Sweden

A stamp around which is woven an interesting romance has Sweden for its background. In 1918, the Swedish post office needed stamps in the lower denominations. For economy's sake, orders were given to "overprint" the less-used higher denominations. That is, print a "5" on a 25-cent stamp, or a "2" on a 10-cent stamp. By mistake, a few sheets were overprinted upside down. A forester at Guliksberg had one of these sheets and used the stamps on letters to his sweetheart. A collector, learning of the error, and knowing that the stamps would be valuable because of it, traced them to Guliksberg, found the forester, and paid him a good sum for the stamps he still had. The girl had received 30 letters with these stamps on, and had kept them all. The collector paid her an equally large sum for the 30. For the forester and the girl this meant an early wedding and a well-furnished home. In view of this romance, this stamp has been called the "love stamp."

The reasons for the value of a stamp are as varied as they are at times unique. For instance, Uganda's first postal issue, 1895, was odd in that it was made out on the typewriter. In New York City, in the early '40s, Postmaster Morse issued a black stamp (5 cents) as an experiment. Stamps were something new and he wanted to see how they would work. These black stamps were sold to Boston and other eastern coast cities for use on letters to New York. At first it was ruled that the postmaster must initial each stamp. After initialing two sheets, 25 stamps each, Mr. Morse decided that this initialing was going to be too much of a task for a busy official, so the ruling was annulled. But his initials (RHM) on those first two sheets caused 50 stamps to be added to the collector's treasure book.

Six Portraits on One Stamp

A most interesting historical stamp is that issued by Brazil in 1909, to celebrate the Pan-American Congress. It had six portraits all on one stamp—Washington, Bolivar, Hidalgo of Mexico, and three others, all men who had struggled for the liberty of their respective nations. This stamp was issued for one day only, although later a few more were printed.

The portrait value of stamps is noteworthy, both historically and artistically. The portraits are usually copies of the work of the best artists. Washington and Franklin appear on early United States postage, and are still used on 1-cent and 2-cent labels. The portrait of Washington is a copy of Houdon's famous bust, the original of which is claimed to be in the Capitol at Richmond, Va. European countries, especially England, have been much given to portraits of royalty on their postage. During the reign of Queen Victoria, Great Britain had approximately 1325 issues with the Queen's portrait. During her reign also the royal family had a sequence, each member being pictured on one issue, perhaps never to appear again.

Although Joan of Arc played so important a part in French history, her portrait appears on one issue only, and that a stamp from remote French Indo-China.

In looking over the stamps of the world, we find that their portraits pay tribute to literature, art, music, invention, sports, as well as to history and romance. We find Paderewski as well as Pocahontas, Peter the Great and Schiller, Leif Ericson and Balboa, Baden-Powell and Dante, Sienkiewicz and Pasteur. Sir Francis Bacon is found on a Newfoundland stamp. Spain has printed a Don Quixote series to pay tribute to Cervantes. The Greeks have had several series to commemorate the Olympic Games. The United States, besides picturing her numerous presidents, has the Mayflower stamp, the Fulton-Hudson stamp, the Panama stamp, Edison stamp, Valley Forge stamp, Vincennes stamp, World's Fair stamp. This list might of course be much extended.

From the artistic standpoint it is hard to choose a favorite. Shall it be the Pyramid stamp of Egypt or the Statue of Liberty stamp of the United States? Shall it be a Borneo stamp with its husky Bruin, or a Greek stamp which pictures the work of the sculptor Praxiteles? Shall it be Queen Wilhelmina of Holland on a beautiful Delft blue, or Edward VII and Queen Alexandra pictured on one stamp in a soft pink?

Couriers by Night and Day

Then there is another angle to the subject. When we consider the power back of these little stamps, it gives one quite a thrill. Write a letter and fail to affix a stamp, and your little missive will not go far. Attach a stamp, and immediately your letter is propelled to its destination by mail carrier, train, ship or airplane. The vast machinery of the postal system responds at sight of the little label!

Across the face of the New York Post Office are these words: "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." These words are quoted from Herodotus and apply to the Persian couriers. Are they not equally true of the mail couriers of the present day? And all one needs to start this vast system of "couriers" into action is a little penny postage stamp.

Verily, the subject is one that will carry you far, and will become more and more absorbing as the quest proceeds.

G. L. M.

Current Events

A Shock to the London Conference

LAST WEEK important memoranda were published by both the British Government and American delegates to the London conference which seemed to point to a successful solution of the difficult subject of "parity" or equality in naval strength between these two nations.

On the battleship question, it was suggested that the two navies should have 15 battleships apiece, a position to be reached by Great Britain scrapping five and America three of its oldest vessels.

But over the week-end the American delegates brought forward a proposal which seems to many almost incredible. According to this proposal America also demands the right to build one new battleship, the largest and most powerful yet constructed. This giant battleship would not only cost the Nation $40,000,000, but would also involve the scrapping of one more vessel; and this at the very time when naval experts are agreed that the battleship type of war vessel is likely to disappear entirely in the near future.

There is naturally great disappointment in Great Britain at such an attitude on the part of the American delegates. The Times of London, discussing the matter, and particularly the question of the Nelson and the Rodney, Great Britain's latest battleships, says:

"The suggestion that the United States should build powerful new ships by way of initiating a program of naval reduction could only be explained by the curious obsession which possesses the American 'big navy' school—among seamen, naval constructors and journalists alike—with regard to the Rodney and Nelson and their forgetfulness of the circumstances which led to the construction of those two ships. At the Washington conference Japan was naturally reluctant to scrap her newest ship, the Mutsu, which was just completed and running her trials. After some discussion, it was agreed that both she and her sister ship, the Nagato, should be retained, and that as a counterpoise the United States should also complete ships of the latest Maryland type, which were under construction but which it had originally been proposed to scrap. Since Great Britain had no ship except, perhaps, the Hood, which was comparable with these in fighting power, she also was given permission to build two new up-to-date vessels, the Rodney and Nelson. It would, of course, be sheer irony if their existence brought about in this manner and with this purpose were now to be used at the disarmament conference as a pretext for pressing the construction of new and powerful vessels."

And an editorial on this subject in our paper yesterday closes with this sentence:

"The friends of naval reduction in the United States, the friends of peace, the advocates of amicable relations with Great Britain, those who hope for a reduction in naval expenditures, and those who believe that this conference should initiate an era of co-operation and good feeling throughout the world, should lose no opportunity to protest against a suggestion so menacing and at the same time so grotesque."

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Leelanau for Boys

"A Character Building Camp"

Tenth Season, July 6-Aug. 29
All land and water sports, horseback riding, boat building, aircraft, nature study. Tutoring optional. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Leelanau advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

The Mail Bag

Baluchistan, India

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you again how grateful I am to the Monitor. I wrote last year from Delhi and you were kind enough to publish my letters. I am now in Quetta and perhaps you would like to hear about my journey from Delhi to Quetta. I found it very interesting as I had not been in Baluchistan before.

There was nothing very unusual about it till we were nearing the Sind (it can be spelt Sinde, Scind, or Scinde) desert. Then the land became rough and there were no trees only short bushes on which the camels live. I was rather disappointed, as my idea of a desert was like that of the Arabian desert which I had seen from the ship going through the Suez Canal, and I thought all deserts were smooth stretches of sand for miles and miles. Here and there were little settlements where the desert had been reclaimed and I saw camels plowing. I have seen bullocks and buffaloes plowing and once or twice I have seen horses plowing in England, but never camels, and it did look weird! I suppose in America you have machines for plowing.

All that day the scenery was the same, but when I woke up the next morning (for we were two days and two nights in the train) I saw my idea of a real desert—nothing but yellow sand as far as the eye could see. I saw little camps of tents, with the camels being loaded up for the next march, and at all the stations we saw Baluchis, who looked the most terribly wild though of course, they are as harmless as ordinary people. Then the mountains loomed on the horizon, and we came to the Bolan Pass. It was very interesting, but everything was barren. The hills are bare rocks with no vegetation at all. Sometimes we came to an open space but there was nothing but stones, no signs of vegetation anywhere. We stopped at a few stations and then came into Quetta.

All over Baluchistan there is lack of water, and in Quetta, although we all get enough for our houses and gardens, none of it is wasted. Everyone in Quetta has a garden and some of them are perfectly beautiful. At present everything is dried up though we have some beautiful chrysanthemums in our garden. Nearly all the big gardens have fruit trees for Quetta is famous for fruit.

I am afraid I don't want any correspondents. I hope that doesn't sound unkind, but I already have as many as one person can manage. There is no one to pass the letters on to either, as there is no one my age (15).

Someone wrote to me called Brita Williams of St. Louis, Mo., giving no street or number. I wrote to her but my letter was returned to me by the dead letter office. Beryl M.

[Thank you, Beryl, for the interesting description of your journey.—Ed.]

Bozeman, Montana

Dear Editor:

Please forward the inclosed letters to their "owners" who deserve a "reward" for their interesting letters on the Young Folks' Page of the Jan. 16 Monitor.

Of course, you receive many commendations of your paper—"but there is always room for one more." Here she is: 1. Every issue contains excellent accounts of progress in different countries—progress that the reader of ordinary papers is often entirely ignorant of. 2. All material is accurately treated. 3. A most intelligent editorial policy. 4 Prohibition stand. 5. World peace stand. 6. Absence of crime news that "benefits" only the publicity hunting criminal.

Correspondence with young fellows of about 17 years from any state, province, territory or country would be much appreciated, especially if they are interested in electrical engineering, consular service or their branches. Dale B.

Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Editor:

First I want to thank the Monitor for the splendid friends I have gained through the Mail Bag. Those friends who write to me have been very friendly and interesting. The Monitor's international aspect does much to substantiate world peace.

I would be delighted to answer any letters about Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific, its gorgeous gardens and natural parks, its lava beds, and lots of things of wonder and extraordinary beauty. Although I have quite a number of correspondents, I believe there are more that would like to hear of Hawaii. Lewis B.

Columbus, Ohio

Dear Editor:

It seems to me that The Christian Science Monitor is more wonderful each day in revealing good and needful things to all mankind. We have had the Monitor in our home almost continually since its first issue, and as I have much time for reading, naturally I appreciate every page of it more than I can tell in words.

Your article entitled "The Glory That Was Cremona's" in the January 16 issue was very inspiring and interested me very much as I know of a violin which, to my best knowledge, answers to the description of a genuine Strad. It is very old in appearance although the varnish has retained its gloss. The general color is a golden brown which has a reddish tint in certain lights. Its tone is lovely.

I endeavored to secure from the bookstores and libraries the book that you mentioned, but without success. I was advised that it would take about five weeks to get a copy and they were very pleased to learn of this publication in the Monitor. I shall appreciate it very much if you will send me its correct title and the name of the publisher. Also kindly let me have your opinion of this violin, judging from my description of it and the address of Brothers Hill in order that I may communicate with them. Cordelia H.

[The volume by Brothers Hill on Stradivarius was written in 1902 but was not for sale. It was only given out as a present to connoisseurs. A second edition, however, was printed in 1909 by Macmillan & Co., New York, and was sold for $2.25 a volume. This is now out of print. There is a little biography of Stradivarius written by Horace Petherick and published by E. Shore & Co., London, which you ought to find in your public library.

You must apply to an expert if you want to know more about the violin itself.—Ed.]

Buffalo, New York

Dear Editor:

Today I received my first two letters via the Mail Bag and needless to say I answered them immediately.

As my father is president of a large airplane manufacturing corporation, I have been able to meet many interesting people in the Aviation World. Some of them are: Leigh Wade, Eric Nelson, Jack Harding, Les Arnold, and Captain Smith, all of whom were in the "round-the-world" flight of 1924; Mr. Wright, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Keys, Mr. Boeing, "Doc" Kinkaid, Eddie Rickenbacker, two English aviatrixes, Lady Heath and Mrs. Keith Miller, and many, many others. Many of them are my good friends and I was lucky enough to be allowed to fly out to California last summer with Leigh Wade.

In closing may I say that I will welcome letters from anywhere, and let me add that the Mail Bag is a second Sundial to me. David F.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Billy T. (14), Collinsville, Okla.—Especially from a boy in France.
Martin R. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in sports, aviation, and stamp collecting.
Kurt W., Berlin, Germany.
Max M. (over 20), Hamburg, Germany.

Girls

Olive C. (13), Elwood, Ind.
Barbara E. (14), Manchester, England.—Studying French.
Marjorie W. (14), Wakefield, England.
Dorothea F. (15), Milwaukee, Wis.
Wanda W. (16), Hollywood, Calif.
Helen L. (17), Portland, Ore.—From Scotland and England.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

Kohahna for Girls

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and water sports, Riding. Nature Study. Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Tutoring, if desired. Booklet.
Mrs. Maude Beals Turner
1215 Blackstone Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Ad. appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE PRINCIPIA announces the third season of Camp Principia in the mountains of New Mexico, with separate sessions for girls and boys. There will be the eventful pack trips back into the mountains as before, and in addition, extensive tours of Indian pueblos, national parks and other scenic regions.

Address the Registrar for full information and booklet.

Junior College ' ' *Upper School*
Lower School ' ' *Summer Camp*

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED corset fitter, Christian Scientist preferred. PASADENA CORSET SHOP, 308 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Calif.

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; sample chain furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" COMPANY, 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND

For sale in Russell Gardens, two splendid residential plots; corner plot; irregular, contains 24,500 square feet, frontage 253 feet; the other is 80x140; short walk to station. Write OWNER, 205 Bay Avenue, Douglaston, L. I., New York, or phone Bayside 2132.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Dept. S., Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, capable woman wants position as sorority mother; companion; home manager, or practical attendant; go anywhere. E. A. M., 2448 Sherwood Rd., Columbus, O.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
59 Unter den Linden Merkur 0523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlwy. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order two lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ADOPTION

WANTED—To adopt baby girl under 2 years of age. X-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—7-room furnished apartment near Mass. Station on Marlborough St.; very exclusive and finely furnished. Call MRS. REYNOLDS evenings, Back Bay 7255, for information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 111-04 106th St.—Two-family house 6 rooms, sun porch, separate furnace; garage; $50. Hollis 10263.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Successor to
FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43 Street, N. Y. C. Penn 0900.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

FOR SALE

WILL SELL my equity of about $3000 in convenient and beautifully located property near Chestnut Hill Ave., Brookline, Mass.; immediate action necessary. K-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED — MEN

MAN to oversee county trade; only house giving free landscape course; liberal commissions. FEDERAL NURSERIES, Rochester, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

POSITIONS available for ladies domestically inclined demonstrating household articles in department stores in New York City and Brooklyn; experience not necessary. Reply Box W-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NO PARDON IN VIRGINIA FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Persons convicted of driving automobiles in this State while intoxicated will not be pardoned by Gov. John Garland Pollard, the State Executive has announced.

The announcement was made by Governor Pollard as an "adopted policy," following the receipt of scores of pleas for pardons from persons convicted of drunken driving. The Governor said the public menace created by such persons was too great to warrant any leniency in dealing with such cases.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Maude Mary Clarke, Wolfville, N. S.
Clara Blossom, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Florence Waller, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Minnie Starbird, Dover-Foxcroft, Me.
Mildred F. Oldson, Worcester, Mass.
Ruth M. White, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Grey, London, Eng.
Vivian Grey, London, Eng.
Henry Andrick, Norwalk, Conn.
Dr. A. L. Aiken, Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Edna Reynolds, Crestwood, N. Y.
Franklin Blake, Darien, Conn.
Joe C. Bernstein, Long Beach, N. Y.
Mrs. Caroline M. Cox, LaGrange, Ill.

MODEL AIRCRAFT EXHIBITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The first "All Toronto" model aircraft exhibition will take place at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds on April 22. Class winners will be sent to Detroit, Mich., to contest in the international model aircraft competition to be held in that city in June. This announcement was made by Alfred Talbot, mayor of the Boys' Municipal Council.

Local Classified

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HOUSES WANTED

TO RENT, in Westchester County, New York; White Plains preferred; 8-room house; ground floor, living room, dining room, kitchen, maid's room and bath; upper floor, 4 bedrooms and 2 baths; will consider option to buy. Box W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 2053.

OFFICE FURNITURE

N. Y. C.—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio for sale. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33d.

PAYING GUESTS

REST AND RELAXATION
AT "OAK REST"
REMODELED PRIVATE HOME ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND.
ADDRESS MRS. ETTA DOW
R. F. D. NO. 1 BRANFORD, CONN. 737-3

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Oil burners and open fireplaces in both houses. Italian garden gives its charm both in winter and summer. Booklet. Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK—One of the world's best pianos; sold on easy terms.
RENTING PIANOS—Large assortment, small Grands and Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
37 West 57th Street, New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Attractive home within walking distance of business section. M188 FANNIE A. FARGO, 484 Delaware Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112, 7-E—Light, outside, living-bedroom; 1-2 adults; highly recommended; quiet American home.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 309 East 21st St.—Comfortable room, running water; quiet home very near church. Buckminster 4198.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive (114th St.)—Roommate for gentleman, ideal surroundings; Christian Scientist preferred. Cathedral 9079. MARTIN.

N. Y. C., 66 W. 94th—Comfortable single room, lavatory; home atmosphere; private house; moderate; gentleman. Riverside 6562.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th, Apt. 4—Front connecting rooms, convenient transit; sunny room adjoining bath. Riverside 1720.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th—Light warm rooms, double, $12; single, $10 and $5.50. Apt. 4. Elevator.

N. Y. C., 25 West 49th—Charming room, business girl, one flight up; references. JANE CALE, Volunteer 1484.

NEW YORK CITY, 2612 Broadway-99th St. (Apt. 7-N)—Cozy small room; private family; gentleman; $7.

NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central District—Cheerful room, fireplace. Ashland 8486.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Warm pleasant room, private family; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone MRS. H. R. VanWINKLE, 266 Epworth St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Large sunny bed-sitting room, 2 blocks Bryn Mawr Park Putnam R. R. Station; $8; Christian Scientist preferred (lady). Tel. Nepperhan 4488.

SALESMEN WANTED

YOU can earn a large yearly income selling Howard $22.50 direct to hers direct to wearer. All pure virgin wool worsteds that many professional and business men testify to be worth $40.00 and more compared to former clothes they wore. Howard sells under a strictly guaranteed complete satisfaction or money-back business policy which builds you a permanent repeat business in your city. Write MR. GRIFFIN, Howard Clothes, 160 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED couple (colored) desire joint position; man, cook or butler; wife, laundress, house-maid or waitress; trustworthy, capable. Box N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARCHITECTURAL designer and renderer, thoroughly experienced and practical draftsman, 17 years' experience. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED clothing cutter, men's and boys', bath robes, fancy vests and specialties. WM. COHN, 327 Milford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN with 20 years' practical knowledge of theatrical management offers his services in this line. Box W-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MAN experienced as upholsterer-cabinet maker and interior decorator wishes to be associated with reliable firm. Box W-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook, private family. Christian Scientists preferred; city or suburbs. RHODES, Apt. 3-D, 2028 Davidson Ave., N.Y.C.

EXPERIENCED Colored Cook, 12 years in one place, excellent on meats, soups, bread and pastry. Unity, 5062-J, Cambridge, Mass.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT desires position of trust, expert stenographer, general experience. Address M. C. B., 36 W. 85th St., N. Y. C.

WOMAN of education and refinement wants position as companion or governess. Telephone Kenmore 1969 mornings 8 to 11, or address B-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288.

TEACHER OF ENGLISH, experienced, desires helping those whose early education has been neglected and wish opportunity to improve. Box V-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET — FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 49th East (10 Mitchell Place, Apt. 2D)—Two rooms, fireplace, kitchenette (Kelvinator), river view; March 1 to Dec., $150. Murray Hill 2207.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Visit our exhibition of
WELL DRESSED BEDS
made up with
LADY and BABY PEPPERELL SHEETS and CASES
Exhibition Ends Feb. 15th
Auditorium, 3rd floor
HOWLAND'S

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

CAMPBELL'S PEPPER POT
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

BRAUNFIELD
BRIDGEPORT
MILLINERY
Presenting the Season's Latest Creations at Moderate Prices

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use
THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
"The Bank With the Chime Clock"
4½% Paid on Deposits

Barri & Terry
ELECTROL
All Electric Automatic Oil Burners
700 No. Washington Ave. Barnum 6097
J. A. Barri R. S. Terry

The Berkshire Mill Coal Company
COAL and WOOD
KOPPERS KOKE
688 No. Washington Ave. Barnum 397

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
Nofade Cocoon Plain Shirts for Men
Individually boxed—of fine Cocoon broadcloth—nine smart shades—really the finest shirts obtainable at this low price.
$1.95

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

TOWE & KOHLMAIER
The Quality Store
1085 BROAD ST.
Tailors and Haberdashers

WATKIN'S ART and FURNITURE STORE
68 CANNON STREET
Barnum 3501

Bar. 985 N. 6503
DRUEKE & VAN NESS
Frigidine Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Manicuring, etc.
French Part Transformations
Room 719 City Nat'l Bank & Trust Bldg.

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

HARTFORD

WITKOWER'S
Established 1885
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

Isaac A. Allen & Son
Incorporated
ARCHITECTS
MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 Farmington Avenue 2-3937

Kettle Brook Chocolates
$1 and $1.50 a pound
Rosamond Nut Shoppe
45 Temple Street Phone 5-4257

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

Evening Slippers of Rare Beauty and Quality
Exquisite Hosiery
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IS FOR SALE IN

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—The Bridgeport News Co.
Glenbrook—Frank C. Gross, 322 Hope St.
Greenwich—Union News Stand; P. & A. Brestow, 380 Greenwich Ave.; Marks Bros., 42 Greenwich Ave.; The Quill, 34 East Putnam Ave.
Hartford—Bond Hotel, 320 Asylum St.; Steinmeyer's Shop, 31 Pearl St.; Palmer's Store, Asylum and High Sts.; Jim's, 42 Asylum St.; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station; Sykes Electric Shop, 558 Asylum St.; The Bible House, 7 Haynes St.; Kottenhoff's Store, 950 Farmington Ave., West Hartford; Heublein Hotel News Stand, 180 Wells St.
Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 47 Colony St.
Middletown—Hazen's Book Store, 238 Main St.
New Britain—The Vanity Box, 242 Main St.
New Haven—A. B. Norman News Stand, 1132 Chapel St.; Powell News Stand, Powell Bldg.; Hotel Taft News Stand; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
New London—H. J. Shara Co., 162 State St.; The Bookshop, Inc., Meridian and Church Sts.
Norwalk—The Benedict News Co.
Ridgefield—H. J. Myers News Stand, 86 Main St.
Rockville—F. A. Randall's News Stand.
South Norwalk—Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
Stamford—Union News; Harry Karp's News Stand, 411 Main St.
Torrington—Reynolds News Co., 29 Water St.; McKitis Bros. News Stand, 78 Main St.
Waterbury—Villano News Stand, 2 Exchange Place.

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Albany—W. J. Caulson & Co., State St. and Broadway; Union News Stand No. 1, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; Hotel Wellington News Stand, 136 State St.; DeWitt Clinton Hotel News Stand.
Amsterdam—E. J. Moore's News Stand, 40 Market St.
Auburn—Koon Bros., 6 State St.
Babylon, L. I.—Edward Michnoff, Main St.
Baldwin, L. I.—M. Hartman, 11 South Grand Ave.
Bayside, L. I.—J. B. Adelstein; H. Gelbaum.
Beacon—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Binghamton—The Carleton Hotel News Stand; Hotel Bennett News Stand.
Bronxville—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Buffalo—Union News Co., New York Central Station; Statler Hotel, Niagara Square; Lafayette Hotel, Washington and Clinton Sts.; Buffalo Hotel, Washington and Swan Sts.; Ford Hotel, Delaware Ave. and Cary Sts.; Hotel Touraine, 274 Delaware Ave.; Hotel Lenox, 140 North St.; F. Lorenzo, Main and Perry Sts.; I. Ranallo, Main and Exchange Sts.; Joe Mullin, Main and Swan Sts.; F. Tomasula, Main and South Division Sts.; Geo. Hubbard, Main and Clinton Sts.; Thos. McCarthy, Main and Court Sts.; Leo Riforgiato, Main and Court Sts.; Billy Teresi, Main and Genesee Sts.; P. Dipasquale, West Chippewa and Franklin Sts.; Anton Autolino, West Eagle and Franklin Sts.; R. J. Seidenberg Co., Ellicott Sq.; Oliver Clock, Brisbane Bldg.; New York Tel. Bldg.; Walbridge Bldg.; L. A. Griffith, 2189 Seneca St.; The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. Station; J. J. Jerge, 1222 Hertel Ave.
Catskill—Lewis R. Magee's News Stand, 337 Main St.
College Point, L. I.—John Kane; Steinberg & Kellerman, 308 Thirteenth St.
Corning—Dillson & Co., The Baron Steuben.
Dobbs Ferry—Union News Stand, N.Y.C.R. R.
Douglaston, L. I.—C. Held.
East Rockaway, L. I.—J. Friedman, East Rockaway R. R. Station; J. Friedman, Main St.
Elmira—Mark Twain Hotel News Stand, West Gray and Main Sts.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—M. Malvin, Mott Ave.; Long Island News Co.; Union News Stand.
Flushing—Irving Wolf, Broadway; I. Rosenblum; John Schenck, 32 Broadway; Harry Perlmutter, Barton Place; Murray Hill News Co., 311 Madison Ave.
Fulton—Empire State Railway Co., South 1st St.
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Glens Falls—Queensbury Hotel News Stand.
Gloversville—Sweet's News Room, Main and Washington Sts.
Great Neck, L. I.—Bushnack & Berliner, Railroad Station; Elmer C. Olsen, 355 Middle Neck Rd.
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Hastings-on-Hudson—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Hempstead, L. I.—Union News Stand; Ashcown & Lang, Main St.
Hewlett, L. I.—Postrel Bros.
Irvington—Becker & Mossman, 57 Main St.
Ithaca—Interstate News Stand, Lehigh Valley Railroad Station; Ithaca Hotel News Stand, 219 East State St.
Jamaica—Waiting Room News Stand, Main Station, L. I. R. R.; Frank Schellinger, Union Hall St. Station, L. I. R. R.; Salper's Stand, 160th St. and Jamaica Ave.
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Larchmont—Union News Stand, New Haven R. R. Station.
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Malvern, L. I.—Louis Helmer, opposite Station.
Mamaroneck—Union News Stand, New Haven R. R. Station.
Manhasset, L. I.—B. Gibson.
Mineola, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Mount Vernon—The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. at Main Station, entrance at 3rd Ave.; Columbus Ave. Station; Pelham Station; Vito Federici, Columbus Ave. R. R. Station.
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Nassau, L. I.—Union News Stand.
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Pelham—Union News Co.
Pleasantville—Oxman & Weinstock.
Port Chester—Union News Stand, New Haven Railroad Station; A. Barnowsky, 10 So. Main St.
Port Washington, L. I.—R. Horowitz.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: JEAN FRÉDÉRIC OBERLIN

Where: Alsace.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An Alsatian Lutheran clergyman and a noted philanthropist. He was born in Strasbourg and educated at its local gymnasium and university. For a brief time he was tutor in the family of a physician. Then he joined the French army in the capacity of chaplain; but he soon quitted that post to become pastor of a little village on the borders of Alsace and Lorraine. There for 60 years he faithfully performed his tasks, which in his eyes were not confined within the four walls of a church. Practically as well as ideally, he was guide, philosopher and friend to his people, blessing them unspeakably with benefits both material and spiritual. He loved and served humanity, recognizing its least prosaic need. Sometimes he was referred to as "a saint of the Protestant church" and with excellent reason.

When Pastor Oberlin took over his parish, he found that it had been recently ravaged by war. Hence, even while he preached in the little church each Sunday, three times a month in French and once in German, he busied himself with the superintending of all sorts of practical concerns. He saw to it that roads and bridges were rebuilt, that modern agricultural methods were used in the neglected fields, that certain manufactures were set on foot, that banks were opened to lend money to needy peasants, that trades were taught and little children properly cared for. Pastor Oberlin even established day nurseries in which kindergarten exercises were practiced much as they are with us today.

At his village of Steinthal the government was of the purely patriarchal type. A friend of the people, Pastor Oberlin naturally was a friend also of the French Revolution, many victims of its abuses seeking refuge in his Alsatian village. Gradually the benevolent pastor came to be known far afield; not alone in France, either, for the city of Oberlin, Ohio, and its university were named in his honor.

A Word a Day

Omneity

Here is a word which has possibilities for wider usage, for it may be used in any instance where "allness" could be employed.

The word contains the essence of the Latin *omnis*, "all." From this springs an almost endless array of definitions, among them: completeness, wholeness, totality, entireness. Our comprehension of the scope of the word is enriched as we realize that it embraces the whole quantity, quality, extent, duration of infinity—and, therefore, the only. From this it is obvious that "omneity" can apply only to God.

Om-ne'-i-ty is accented on the second syllable; sound *o* as in odd, *e* as in *eve*, *i* and *y* as in *it*.

"She asserted that the omneity of God, good, proved the nonexistence of evil."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What are some of the developments in Cuba which show the industry and progressiveness of Cubans?—*News Section* ...	20
What city and college in the United States were named for an Alsatian clergyman and philanthropist?—*One Minute Biography*	20
What proposition has the city of Berlin made to the city of Sheffield, Eng.?—*Young Folks' Page*	20
Upon what ground do certain countries claim that the submarine is indispensable?—*Editorial Page*	20
What anniversary does the national holiday on Christmas Day commemorate in China?—*Notes from Nanking*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Kansas City Star: "There is no ox-tail in ox-tail soup." And did anybody ever find out for certain how many islands there are in Thousand Island dressing?

Atlanta Constitution: Gasoline sells for $2 a gallon and oil at $1.20 a quart in the arctic circle. As a summer resort it has its drawbacks.

San Francisco Chronicle: Parking space: An open bit of terrain half way between where you came from and where you are going.

Buffalo Evening News: "Scientists predict cornstalks may be made useful," says a headline. They've always seemed useful to us, holding up the corn.

Arkansas Gazette: Matrimony, says a writer, is an institution of learning. In which a man loses his bachelor's degree without acquiring a master's.

A Quotation for Today

THE virtues of the young are increased by praise.—THEOPHRASTUS

Odds and Ends

Hence, the Laundry

In a survey of farm women conducted in Oregon, washing and ironing were found to be the most irksome household tasks, less than 2 per cent of the women finding cooking tiresome.

Naval Cut

Warship tonnage of the world's navies has decreased from 6,896,000 tons in 1913 to 5,426,000, a decrease of more than 20 per cent.

Women Workers

More than 8,500,000 women in the United States are listed among the wage earners.

Lace

"Real" lace is lace in which every stitch is made by hand, that made with a needle being called needlepoint, while that made with bobbins is called pillow lace.

Radium

Radium loses its weight so gradually that it is estimated that it would take 1760 years for a given quantity to lose half its weight.

Geography Note

Although the area of the Philippine Islands is only one-twenty-fifth of that of the United States, it has more than double its coast line.

The Children's Corner

Matthew Mouse Gives a Valentine

LITTLE Matthew Mouse wriggled his nose and sniffed. It was not because he smelled something, mind you. It was because he wanted to smell something, to see something, and to know all about it. He was

"I Wish I Had One for My Mother," Said Little Matthew Mouse.

just as puzzled as he could possibly be.

When the school children passed the fence corner where he lived with his mother, they were all talking about valentines, valentines, valentines. "I'm making my valentines," said one pretty little girl. "I'm buying mine at Smith's," said an older boy. "My mother says flowers are the nicest valentines," said an almost grown-up girl. "My father gives me candy," said the curly-haired one. And so it went till they were out of sight and hearing.

"What is a valentine?" asked little Matthew Mouse, who had never even heard the word before. "I don't quite understand — something that you make, or something that you buy, or something that you give your mother, or something that your father gives you"—

"That's it, Matthie," spoke up Mr. Blue Jay, who was curious and knew about all there was to know in his part of the world.

"But what does it look like?" asked Matthew, still very much puzzled.

"Well, it's mostly red and mostly heart-shaped," said Mr. Blue Jay.

"Oh!" said little Matthew Mouse not quite sure what heart-shaped meant and afraid to ask. "And you give it to your Mother?"

"Yes," said Mr. Blue Jay, "or to anyone you love."

"I wish I had one for my Mother," said little Matthew Mouse.

"Well, why don't you look about for one," advised wise Mr. Blue Jay.

"I will, I will," said little Matthew Mouse, scampering away as happy as a little mouse could be. "Red and heard-shaped, red and heart-shaped," he kept repeating to himself as he went far down the meadow path, sniffing, sniffing, sniffing. Once he found a frilly piece of paper, but it wasn't red, and he didn't think it was heart-shaped, and he didn't feel that his mother would very much care for it. He passed it by.

Then he saw something bright gleaming at the edge of the meadow in a fence-row. It was red surely. It might be a Valentine lost and blown away. He scampered as fast as he could through the grasses to explore. How disappointing: It was only a red leaf. His Mother wouldn't want that.

At this very moment he began sniffing again. And this time it was because he smelled something, a most exciting smell. He sniffed and thought, then sniffed and thought again. Yes, it was corn. What a treat, if he could find it. He followed the smell into the next field, and there was a corn shock just like the one at his own home fence corner. Soon he was nibbling the most delicious grain of yellow corn.

"I'd much rather have corn than a Valentine," he said, feeling rather bored with his quest. "I'm sure my Mother would, too. If only it were red and heart-shaped, how nice that would be! Well, did you ever?"

Little Matthew Mouse stopped and stared. There before him lay a red ear of corn. He tasted a grain. It was delicious, even better than the yellow. "Well, it is red," he said, "so I'll pretend it's a Valentine and take it to my Mother anyhow. She'll like it, I know." And away he scampered with a big red grain as happy as a little mouse could be.

North American River Puzzle

Start at Any Letter and Move in Any Direction, and Spell the Names of Eight Large Rivers in North America.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Precious Stones Puzzle: (1) Sardonyx, (2) onyx, (3) pearl, (4) agate, (5) emerald, (6) beryl, (7) jasper, (8) topaz, (9) amethyst, (10) chrysolite, (11) jacinth, (12) ruby, (13) sapphire, (14) ligure, (15) chrysoprasus.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

While going through one of the neighborhood alleys today I noticed an old sack hanging out of a rubbish barrel —
And thinking the Boss might use it to clean my muddy paws, I gave it a few hard jerks —
And pulled it out —
And started home with it —
Of course, everybody I passed stopped and stared at me, and probably wondered what I was going to do with it, but I was in too much of a hurry to stop and wiggle my tail and tell them —

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Latchstring

(White Lake (N. Y.) Covenanter Witness)

Cincinnati, O.

IN THE early days of this country, when Cincinnati was just a small frontier town, the news spread around the town that some Indians were on the warpath. "Flee for your lives," said the messenger.

Many fled to the nearest fort. But one man, a kindly Quaker, believed in the power of peace and good will, and he and his family decided to put that belief to the test. "We will show them that we are willing to be friends and to trust them," they said.

In those days, when houses were simply and plainly built, the latches of the doors were very crude and were on the inside. Above each latch was a hole through which the latchstring was passed to the outside, but when the string was inside no one could unfasten the door from without.

As a proof of their confidence in the Indians, this Quaker family left the latchstring out both day and night. Each night, as the family knelt to pray for God's care and protection, they prayed also for the Indians who knew not God.

One night they were awakened by the savage war-whoops of a hostile Indian tribe. Soon they saw the Indians creeping stealthily toward their house. They approached the door. They saw the latchstring hanging out. They knew that that meant, "You are welcome to come in. We are your friends."

Quietly, the Indians withdrew some distance and sat down and began to talk together. Soon one of them arose and returned to the house of the Quaker. Above the door he fastened a white feather and went softly back to the other Indians, and together they withdrew from the neighborhood.

The Quaker and his family left the feather where the Indian had placed it, and as the days passed they remained there unharmed. Some time afterward, the family learned that the white feather was the Indian message, "This is the home of a man of peace. Do not harm it."

It always pays to be known in the community as a man or woman of peace. Those words, "Seek peace and ensue it," were not idle words. Let your community know you as people who live, "as much as lieth in you, peaceably with all men."

Her Mite

MISS D. W. of Southport, Eng., contributes two stories, one of which reports an incident observed from the top of a bus. A very dejected looking man was seen in an alley picking out a few soiled crumbs from a paper bag which he had picked up. A woman who looked equally in need paused as she passed, took out a shabby purse, and tossed a penny down the alley, stepping briskly along before the astonished man could see his benefactor.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Lady (with letter of introduction): "You, you . . . are YOU the famous author? . . . I'm sorry, but I really did expect you to be so very different."

Author: "So I am, Madame, so I am, only this is my day off."

A Difficult Job

The Committee for Untangling Metaphors is hard at work now on Senator Nye's supreme effort: "I feel confident that this troop of pirates in the grain trade, these economic leeches in the Northwest, these barnacles on the grain-marketing ship, will be unhorsed."—*Detroit News.*

Cautious

"Say, Mamma," queried 5-year-old Johnny, "are you going to give me another piece of pie?"

"Why do you ask that, dear?" inquired his mother.

"'Cause," he explained, "if you don't, I'll eat this piece real slow."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Sherlock on the Job

Inspector: "Got away, has he? Did you guard all the entrances?"

Country Constable: "Yes, but we think he must have left by one of the exits."—*Co-operative News* (Manchester).

A Little Practice

Employer: "These references are all in the same handwriting. Are you sure they are genuine?"

Applicant: "Well, you advertised for a man with a lively imagination, and I used mine in preparing them!"

Aha!

"How was it that the lecturer didn't come and give his talk on self-management?"

"His manager canceled the date."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Submarine Before the Bar

THERE has been a tendency to condemn the plenary session of the London naval conference on the problem of submarines as purely academic. This is a complete misconception. When the leading naval nations unreservedly denounce, officially and publicly, an instrument of war, there can be nothing academic about the proceedings. The conscience of the world which is already stirred will oppose more vigorously the employment of these weapons which experience has shown attack indiscriminately all types of vessels, without providing opportunities for the saving of human life.

By its nature the submarine must proceed stealthily. It cannot give any warning; it cannot examine closely the character of the ship which it intends to sink. If it did, it might be destroyed. It must strike suddenly, and it must strike to send the cargo, crew and passengers as well as the ship to the bottom of the ocean. It does not possess any means, even if it had the desire, to remedy in any degree the damage that it causes. On humanitarian grounds no defense can be made for the submarine. Its only defense is that of political necessity, which is a thesis that has become discredited. The favorite argument is that the submarine is not worse than other instruments which are not abolished. For example, it is alleged that mine layers strike blindly and irrevocably, and are even less discriminating. If this be true, it is not an argument for the submarine, but an argument against the mine layer. In fact, however, mine layers do not deposit their mines at random. If they did, the ships of the country laying them would be their own victims. The mines are intended to impede but not destroy shipping. Their place is known, and the risks run are known.

But there is no desire to champion mine layers as against submarines. If the case against the mine layer can be proved to anything like the same extent that it is proved against the submarine, then the mine layer must come under the same condemnation as the submarine. Certainly the condemnation of other arms of warfare does not result in the acquittal of the submarine. Should there be other weapons, no matter of what nature, which even from the viewpoint of war are as inexcusably murderous as the submarine, they too must go. In the meantime, it is the submarine which is rightly arraigned before the bar of public opinion.

Whether or not it survives this trial, it is doomed by Great Britain and the United States, and will ultimately be doomed by the other nations. Italy ranges itself with the English-speaking nations. Even the French authorities have expressed their doubts as to whether its advantages from a military point of view counterbalance its disadvantages. But it is represented that it is a weapon for poor countries. It is comparatively inexpensive and can be used for coastal defense and for lines of communications. The countries which make this claim, however, would hardly like to be relegated to the ranks of the poor countries. Indeed, they may be ranked among the richest countries of the world. They claim in other categories larger ratios than were accorded them in capital ships at Washington. They are inclined to place their demands in expensive vessels high. Even were it not so, national poverty would be no more excuse for anything which the conscience of mankind regarded as a crime than individual poverty can excuse crime.

By all means, if unanimity cannot at present be obtained, let us humanize (as it is called) in the largest possible measure the employment of the submarine in war time; let us make the same rules for it as for surface vessels. An attempt was made at Washington, but not all the countries ratified the Washington provisions. Logically, perhaps, they could not ratify the provisions, for they tend to take from the submarine its very raison d'être. Logically, perhaps, the choice is between the obnoxious employment of the submarine and its abolition. Yet if all the countries can agree to nullify, by regulating the employment of the submarine, its specially murderous purpose, such an agreement will be provisionally acceptable, for if it is carried out, the utility of the submarine will cease and its abandonment will, as enlightenment grows, inevitably follow.

Misusing the Scriptures

CARELESS attempts to quote the Bible in support of argument often lead to grotesque results. In a long and elaborate speech on the subject of prohibition in the House of Representatives recently, a learned speaker made use of no less than six references from it. And in each of these quotations the tendency and effect of his use of the Bible was to debase the Scriptures from the high purpose to which they are devoted. Such misuse demands analysis.

1. The prophets of old rent their garments over the failure of the people to follow God, and men rent their clothes as a sign of the recognition of personal sin: the speaker in the House declares that the drys should rend their garments because the Commission on Law Enforcement said that public opinion must support laws before they can be adequately enforced—yet he goes on to say that for the same reason the drys should drink wine, and here he both misquotes and misapplies.

2. Belshazzar for his sins was warned of the end of his kingdom: the speaker gives out that the prohibition amendment has been weighed and found wanting, which is hardly a well-documented argument. And is it not just barely possible that the handwriting on the wall did not refer to prohibition?

3. Daniel for his faithfulness to his God was thrown into the lions' den: the speaker does not profess to be a Daniel, but he claims he is in a similar predicament surrounded by drys and dry majorities.

4. In the Book of Job, God is represented as speaking of his great power, and saying, "Here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The Representative says that the "individualist" is now saying the same thing to "the state," in the name of the right to self-determination in drink. Would not the reference apply as well to staying the wave of wet revolt?

5. Esau sold his inheritance for a mess of pottage: the speaker states that those who labor with their hands will not sell their ancient birthright at such a price, the birthright here being, according to the speaker, the right to drink a glass of beer or wine.

6. The great Teacher condemned the scribes and Pharisees who refused his message and clung to forms, and called them hypocrites: the speaker says that Americans have become a nation of double dealers and hypocrites, and that the prohibition law has made them so. Such an assertion can hardly be made on Scriptural authority.

Now, in pointing out these misuses of the Bible, we intend no argument on prohibition, with which we are not here concerned. But it is fair to say that a Representative who pleads for respect for the Constitution might himself have shown more respect to the Scriptures than to be guilty of such careless employment of its teachings.

America in Foreign Eyes

VISCOUNT ROTHERMERE, brother of the brilliant Lord Northcliffe, is not esteemed by working journalists as a great member of their craft, although he controls financially two large groups of British newspapers. Instead he is held to be a leader in the modern practice of combining and controlling for business purposes newspapers and other publications, rather than an actual editor. Nevertheless his outlook upon world affairs is necessarily a broad one, and his viewpoint the well-informed one of a journalist active in the profession. Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is a working journalist, whose reputation as an observer and commentator upon affairs of importance was long since established.

Both of these gentlemen have recently been in the United States. Each is expressing his opinions concerning social and economic conditions in America. Mr. Huddleston's first article on the subject appeared in the Monitor Monday of this week. Viscount Rothermere has been publishing his views in one of his London papers, the Sunday Dispatch. The conclusions of both might well be cited by the most enthusiastic "booster" of American institutions. Lord Rothermere's latest article deals with the recent collapse in Wall Street. He declares that after traveling over a large section of this country his judgment was that in national resources, men, money, and markets, the United States was so fortunate that there was no reason "for regarding the recent decline in American stock values as anything but transient." The utterance is reminiscent of the experience of a prominent Boston merchant, who, being in London at the time of the panic, remarked to a group of Englishmen, with whom he was dining, that the fall in the price of the stock of his company represented a loss to him of not less than $2,000,000. In amazement they commented upon his taking the situation so philosophically and even humorously, but his response was that his loss was on paper only; that he had the stock, and that he was confident that within two years it would return to its peak value. The British journalist, in turn, encountered exactly the same opinion among the captains of industry whom he met in the United States, and reports his experience in the following paragraph:

> During my stay in New York I have heard the personal views of half a dozen great industrial leaders of the country, some of whose names are familiar on both sides of the Atlantic. I found each of these men completely confident that the next two years would see America once more establishing new peaks in every branch of national activity. They treat the recent stock market panic as lightly as one might regard an attack of chickenpox in a strong and growing youth.

Lord Rothermere, after his experience in the United States, declares that the popular slogan, which he approves, is "What Can Stop America?" Mr. Huddleston, after an even more extended tour, has chosen as the slogan, with which his articles are headed, "What's Right With America?" This question he is answering in detail in a prolonged series of articles. But perhaps one can get an idea of the conclusions which he will ultimately announce from this paragraph in his initial article:

> America has, as it were, started afresh; it has declined to admit, for example, the British public school standards, the French bourgeois traditions, the German ideal of slow thoroughness. It has not been content to proceed cautiously along well-known lines. It has dared to encounter the unknown; and, in its audacity, class distinctions, the love of comfortable mediocrity, and the method of patient step-by-step advance have gone.

Mr. Huddleston shows scant patience with the few Americans who set themselves up as superior critics of the social and industrial conditions in their country. Whether residents at home or expatriates they are equally, in his opinion, untrustworthy, seekers after sensations, and suffering from a superiority complex, which makes them as little fitted to understand European conditions as those of the United States. Mr. Huddleston does not in his first article give attention to financial or industrial phenomena, but he does say with some emphasis, "I did not see a single gunman, and was not approached by a single bootlegger. I missed the vast orgy of crime and unaccountably was omitted from the roll call of catastrophes."

Always the impressions produced upon intelligent and well-equipped observers are of high value in forming an estimate of the conditions confronting a people. Americans may well read with interest what Viscount Rothermere has already said, and await with increasing eagerness Mr. Huddleston's complete response to his question, "What's Right With America?"

Compulsory Vaccination

MANY times in the past those advocating various beliefs have attempted to force their opinions upon as many persons as possible. This is generally done under the mistaken conviction that, because they personally have accepted these beliefs as true, all others should do likewise. Out of such a situation the movement for religious liberty in the sixteenth century obtained a tremendous impetus, for there were found men and women who were willing to suffer almost any hardships rather than worship God in a manner that offended their consciences.

Today in the realm of medicine, strenuous efforts are being made to compel citizens to accept certain theories and their applications. The fact that many are firmly convinced that the theories in question are fundamentally incorrect is largely ignored, and that men and women are entitled to their own opinions, provided these do not actively militate against the welfare of society, is virtually lost sight of. The main issue, however, is that in the matter of medical attention, as of religious doctrine, individuals are entitled to choose what they themselves believe to be in their own best interests.

The present campaign forcibly to impose the theory of vaccination for smallpox in Massachusetts is a typical example of this contention. The medical and other authorities of Massachusetts are perfectly within their rights in urging that those under their immediate care undergo this inoculation, provided this urging does not assume any undue measure of aggressive persuasiveness. But when it comes to actually forcing such a procedure by legislative action, the situation assumes an entirely different aspect. Moreover, as conditions are at present, those who desire to be vaccinated, or to have their children inoculated, can do so without let or hindrance.

As to the question of public safety demanding universal vaccination, the point should be remembered that the vast improvement in general sanitation during the last century is by many considered the primary factor in lessening the onslaughts of smallpox. No opponents of vaccination will belittle the benefits that have accrued from sanitation, nor will any advocates minimize its importance. This improvement having gone on hand in hand with vaccination, it immediately becomes clear that any just estimate of the present relatively great state of freedom from the disease must take due consideration of this factor. Disregarding it, and laying entire stress upon vaccination, on the face of it lays those so doing open to the charge of an attempt to becloud the issue.

At the hearing recently in Boston before the Joint Committee on Public Health, which is considering five measures on vaccination, it was acknowledged that fatal results occasionally follow inoculation against smallpox. This fact indeed practically no one today denies. Such being the case, it seems scarcely in line with the progress of the twentieth century that parents should be compelled to subject their children to this practice. The plea made by those opposed to the present efforts of the vaccinationists is not that these latter be prevented from inoculating all who desire them to do so, but simply that no legal compulsion be placed behind such medical activities. Religious liberty and medical liberty stand together as vital elements of freedom of conscience.

20,075 Days; 501,825 Words

"ON JAN. 1, 1875," writes Algernon Ashton of Maida Vale, London, "I began keeping a diary, and have continued doing so ever since without a break, never missing a single day. I am now wondering whether these fifty-five years of continuous diary writing constitute a record." We do not know; perhaps some reader of The Christian Science Monitor can answer the inquiry.

In any case, the magnitude of Mr. Ashton's patient task of "a line or two a day" is enough to stir the imagination of the most amateurish mathematician. Thus, if he has averaged only twenty-five words to each daily observation, Mr. Ashton in fifty-five years has already written 501,825 words, or the chirographical equivalent of six to eight novels. For there are 20,075 days in fifty-five years, counting holidays and Sundays, and Mr. Ashton intimates that these were never allowed to interfere with his daily chronicling of interesting events and personal memoranda.

One wonders whether Mr. Ashton ever failed to record the weather, a topic so much on everybody's tongue? Or whether, like Samuel Pepys, he gave himself to livelier or graver concerns of the day, as Pepys did before closing with his quaint "and so to bed"? For the weather is a dull topic, suitable only for umbrella menders and dealers in mackintoshes and galoshes. But this much is certain: Mr. Ashton could tell, if he would, many ambitious diarists, whose fire of enthusiasm burned bright in the early days of 1930 but has since waned to dull gray ashes, the secret of his diary writing. What a test of perseverance!

Editorial Notes

Samuel Crowther, author and newspaper correspondent, knew whereof he spoke when he said, "Prohibition is fundamental to our prosperity; it is the greatest blow which has ever struck poverty."

One reads in several papers that at last the "ground hog" has been put in his proper place. But he is likely to reappear every year or so, just the same.

Someone has said that the Great War produced no epic. What an opportunity for the five-power naval conference in London!

Fuel in the form of blocks is now on the market. Does this mean that building a fire has now become mere child's play?

Montenegro, the Land of the Stern Black Mountains

MONTENEGRO means black mountain, and that is the name by which the Western world knows a collection of stern, bare heights situated in the lower part of the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea. But the people themselves who live in these mountains know no such name. They call their land Cherna Gora, which also means black mountain, but in their language. And they have given that name to their country because it is composed almost exclusively of barren, grim peaks, and plateaus that are grayish black.

This very small land is accessible through a little port of its own, as well as from Albania in the south and from Dalmatia in the north. Since it became part of Jugoslavia, one can enter it also from the east by means of good mountain roads. I recently entered it from Scutari, the most northern town in Albania, passing around the east shore of Lake Scutari in a Ford automobile with four other passengers besides the chauffeur. In this part of the world we always travel in sixes. If you are so large that two other people can't crowd into the seat beside you, then you must pay two fares.

* * *

The immense clusters of lofty Albanian mountains to our right are among the highest in the Balkan peninsula, and in them live primitive mountain folk who have preserved more of the laws and habits and traditions of patriarchal times than any other people in Europe. For centuries they have been practically free from contact with any strong government, and they have regulated their communal and social affairs exclusively according to ancient customs. Every man has always carried a gun, the tribal banner bearers have been governors, judges and commanders-in-chief, and the unwritten laws have been enforced with unmitigated severity.

Since Ahmed Zogu became King of Albania, however, these mountaineers have been deprived of their guns and brought under a central authority, and undoubtedly they will eventually form one of the most intelligent elements in Albania, for it is the mountain people of the Balkans who furnish almost all of the best leaders.

* * *

We soon leave these mountains behind us and pass over the bridge from Albania to Montenegro. But before we pass we must stop at the post and have our passports looked over. And there we come upon two picturesque mountain women who are forming the center of a tearful bridal party. They have come up on horseback all the way from Scutari, planning to go over into Montenegro to get married to two of the many Albanians who live there. But one bride's passport was not in order and she must go way back to town, twenty miles distant, to get the matter fixed up, while the rest wait at the post for her.

We leave them with our best wishes and enter the country of the Black Mountains. Shortly we come to a very long bridge, one section of which is down. It crosses one of the many ends of Lake Scutari, and two small, homemade rowboats, that seem as unstable as they are clumsy, wait to take its place. We passengers pile into them cautiously and sit very still, as ragged and skillful Albanian rowers, each sitting in the bow of his craft, push us rapidly across the water, wielding a single long oar each. Then we get into another Ford that is waiting at the other end of the bridge and hasten along another smooth road bearing us into the mountains and to a busy city.

I enjoy Montenegro's largest city, Podgoritsa, which is bustling, plebeian and modern, with 10,000 energetic inhabitants. Roads run from here in every direction, and they are splendid highways. Jugoslavia has made all parts of these mountains accessible. And excellent cars, conducted by skilled drivers, circulate on them constantly.

Our Ford stops here in the main market place and not less than half a dozen youths rush up to me as I dismount, asking me where I want to go. I answer Centinje, and in less than half an hour, after a very palatable and cheap lunch in a restaurant near by, I am off again. Now we enter the black, bare mountains, and come face to face with one of the most commanding and imperious lands in Europe, the one Balkan country which the Turks were never able to conquer or subdue. It is bare, barren and unafraid. There are no forests, little verdure, few bushes. It contains scant wealth, affords but meager comforts, and abounds in nothing but grim, quiet defiance.

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Here all is open, visible, direct. Montenegro is a sheer, unadorned ultimatum.

And the people are just like the land. They are tall, thin, clean, vigorous. They are lithe and sinewy. They are living emblems of patriotism. For five centuries their daily garb, week days and holidays, has been that of their red, white and blue flag.

This little corner is Montenegro, free Montenegro, which the Turks never could subdue, and the rest represents the remaining Serbs, who were conquered by the Turks at the Battle of Kossovo in 1389. For it must be remembered that the Montenegrins are Serbs, the purest of the pure. For centuries their one great mission was to help free the Serbs from all the powers that dominated them.

They are solemn people, but quite emotional, friendly and very sensitive. They think much of honor, are absorbed in their history, and take supreme pride in their attachment to freedom. In a bare and meager land, full of rocks, on which the centuries leave little impression, time is of small import, and todays are much like yesterdays. The present and past have merged, and the patriotic clothes of past centuries still seem modern and appropriate, so that when the Montenegrin adds to them his solemn mien, erect bearing and imposing self-assurance, he makes you feel that he would well walk with all the lords and ladies of Europe.

The independence which Montenegro cherished for centuries is gone, for this little land has been joined to Serbia and has been merged in Jugoslavia. That, however, is not a loss but a gain, for it is the fulfillment of Montenegro's age-old mission: to help all the south Slavs join in a large, united and free kingdom.

R. H. M.

Notes From Nanking

NANKING

IN SPITE of almost unceasing political and military disturbances during the last few months, some of which have reached the very door of the nationalist capital of China, officials here have remained courageously at their posts. They have continued their plans for reconstruction of their country, hoping that many of these plans may be carried out during 1930, after various dissatisfied militarists have been suppressed by force or persuaded by reason to support the central government. Officials feel at least that 1930 will be more satisfactory than 1929 has been. Civil wars have required so much of the central government's available money during the last year that little reconstruction could be undertaken.

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Foreign relations will again occupy a chief place in the thought of the government this year. The central government has taken the momentous step of abolishing consular jurisdiction by unilateral action on January 1, contrary to the advice of many sincere foreign sympathizers. Many Chinese officials feel that this action was hasty, and is likely to antagonize friendly nations, especially the United States and Great Britain. But once the program was announced, practically all Chinese officials felt that it must be carried out, because of internal politics. Opponents of the government are eager to find points of criticism, and the fundamental alteration of foreign relations which abolition of extraterritoriality implies is a good "talking point" for the government. It is not regarded as likely that the government will make any serious attempt to assume jurisdiction over Americans, Britons, Frenchmen and Japanese in the near future. Officials would like merely to announce that they have the privileges of such jurisdiction, and let matters remain much as they have been. Whether such an anomalous situation is practicable, remains to be seen.

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The Chinese Government announces even more sweeping alterations in foreign relations during 1930. Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, declares his Government's intention to take back all foreign concessions, including the International Settlement of Shanghai, by Jan. 1, 1931. This matter is even more difficult than that of consular jurisdiction. Great vested interests have been built up in Shanghai, Tientsin, and other concessions by the United States, France, Great Britain and Japan. They have been built up under the assumption that they would have the undoubted advantages of foreign judicial and governmental protection. Most Chinese officials do not seriously believe that they will be easily surrendered to Chinese jurisdiction. The effects of abolishing extraterritoriality by unilateral action will doubtless have a decisive influence upon Chinese policy toward the concessions. If abolition proves impracticable, the government probably will modify its policy on other matters.

* * *

The government here is planning to take immediate action designed to abrogate the coastal navigation rights of foreign shipping in Chinese waters. This seriously affects the interests of Great Britain and Japan. About four-fifths of all steam shipping in Chinese rivers and along Chinese coasts is British and Japanese. Chinese shipping has never developed to a considerable extent. The Chinese Government has announced that it will "take over" but will not "confiscate" foreign shipping. It is very difficult to see how foreign shipping can be taken over without actual confiscation. The government certainly does not have the $400,000,000 silver which is the estimated value of foreign shipping in these waters. The government's action in taking over the China Merchants' Navigation Company, the leading Chinese shipping company, has not given foreign shippers confidence. This company, which is predominantly a private concern, although it has some government capital, is now operated entirely by the government with small regard to shareholders. This question, if the government carries out its announced policy, may provide another serious issue between the Chinese and the British and Japanese Governments.

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The city of Nanking, despite the serious lack of funds, has been gradually improved. The year-end census shows that the population is now 524,969, as compared with 370,000 two years ago. The housing shortage is still acute, and thousands are living in huts and tents. Foreigners who have business with the Nanking Government prefer to remain at Shanghai and make periodic visits to the capital. The census shows that there are only 370 permanent foreign residents in Nanking, and that most of these are missionaries and educators. Even the foreign advisers have remained in Shanghai, where the leading officials spend most of their week-ends. A municipal water system has been planned, but not yet started, and the electric lighting system is entirely inadequate. Streets are being slowly widened, but are still too narrow to deal with the increased traffic. However, officials are now thoroughly convinced that the capital will remain in Nanking, and as soon as money is available will begin reconstruction which has been planned for two years.

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The curiously unreligious character of Nanking's population is shown by the year-end census, which indicated that the vast majority of the people claim no religious adherence. There are only 5315 Buddhists, 1777 Muhammadans, 934 Protestant Christians, 251 Taoists, and 132 Roman Catholics. However, there are 322 temples in the city, and 102 educational institutions, including two of the leading Christian colleges in China, Nanking University and Ginling College for Women.

* * *

The government has decided that hereafter Christmas Day will be celebrated as a national holiday in China, not, however, for the reason it is celebrated in the Western world. The day will be marked in China as the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Yunnan Province in 1915, one of the important steps in the nationalist revolution.

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Chinese newspaper editors hope for a new governmental policy toward the vernacular press, their hope being based upon an open letter which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sent to all editors, inviting constructive criticism on all phases of national activity, political, military or party. In the past, criticism of any sort has been made at considerable risk. A few editors have been executed, and many papers have been suppressed for venturing criticism which would be regarded as constructive in the West. General Chiang admits this fact, but attributes it to the revolution. He warns editors, however, that they should avoid personalities in their comment. Individual politicians in China have not yet learned to submit to public criticism with the same grace they do in Western countries.

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The absence of beggars in Nanking is one of the notable features of the capital. In other parts of China, including the foreign settlements, beggars are universal. But a beggars' home has been established here, to which all beggars, professional and casual, are sent. Here they are taught such trades as carpentry, bamboo work, printing and the making of wicker furniture, until they are competent to earn a living. Police in Nanking have been offered a small reward for every beggar they bring to the home.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Distributing Praise

ONE of the remarkable features of Rear Admiral Byrd's record of antarctic exploration has been his willingness to bestow a major part of the credit on the men in his command. His dispatches from Little America have been filled with well considered and discriminating praise of their efforts. He has demonstrated a generosity in sharing honors with subordinates seldom or never shown by other explorers.

It is unlikely that Rear Admiral Byrd gives any thought at all to the consequences of his distribution of credit, but in the end he will profit by it. The world is quick to sense the nature of the man and to think the more highly of him. Also the world is quick to discern self-seeking, suspicious and envious qualities, and to despise them. A popular hero must possess characteristics that can be admired and applauded.

In a company so large it is difficult to remember the record of individual achievement. Names which loom large in the dispatches today are forgotten tomorrow except in rare instances. Rear Admiral Byrd knows this and regrets it. That is why he tries to impress on the public mind the names of exceptional men and the things they do. He knows more than anybody else the tremendous amount of work entailed in the various phases of the south polar exploration. Also he knows that without unselfish service and unflagging devotion to the general cause on the part of his men the expedition would fail.

The American people are pleased that Byrd has measured up to all expectations. He need have no fear that in casually passing the honors around he will lose any of the credit due himself. Like the Scriptural bread cast upon the waters, it returns again, and in increased measure.—*Seattle Times.*